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The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy

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THE OFFICIAL FEDERAL JOURNAL of the ASSOCIATED PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATIONS of AUSTRALIA

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

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November 30, 1954

Old Series: Vol. LXIX—No. 827

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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EXAMINATION COMMENCING DATES 1955.

Preliminary Examination.—May 11; November 16.

Intermediate Examination.—February 16; June 8 (Botany). November 7.

Final Examination.—February 28; May 25; August 29; November 15.

Entries for the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations close fourteen days, and for the Final Examination twenty-one days, before the date of commencement of the Examination.

Full details obtainable from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT, Registrar.

360 Swanston Street,
Melbourne.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

QUALIFYING EXAMINATION.

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the Sydney University on Wednesday, February 2, 1955.

TIME TABLE.

Pharmaceutics I.—Wednesday, February 2, Morning.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic.—Wednesday, February 2, Afternoon.

Pharmaceutics II.—Thursday, February 3, Morning.

Prescription Reading and Posology.—Thursday, February 3, Afternoon.

Practical work commences on Monday, February 7, in the University Laboratories.

Entry forms are available from the Board only. Fee for part or whole of the examination is £3/3/-.

Applications close with the last post on January 10, 1955.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE,
Registrar.

Fifth Floor,
Winchcombe House,
52 Bridge Street, Sydney.

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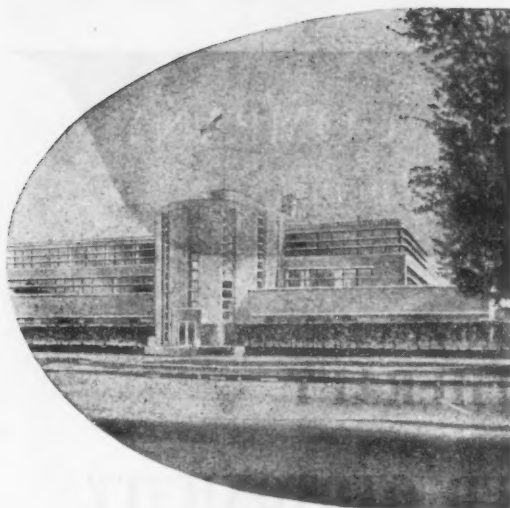
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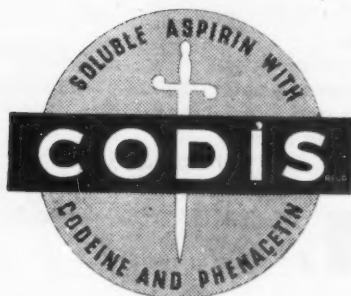
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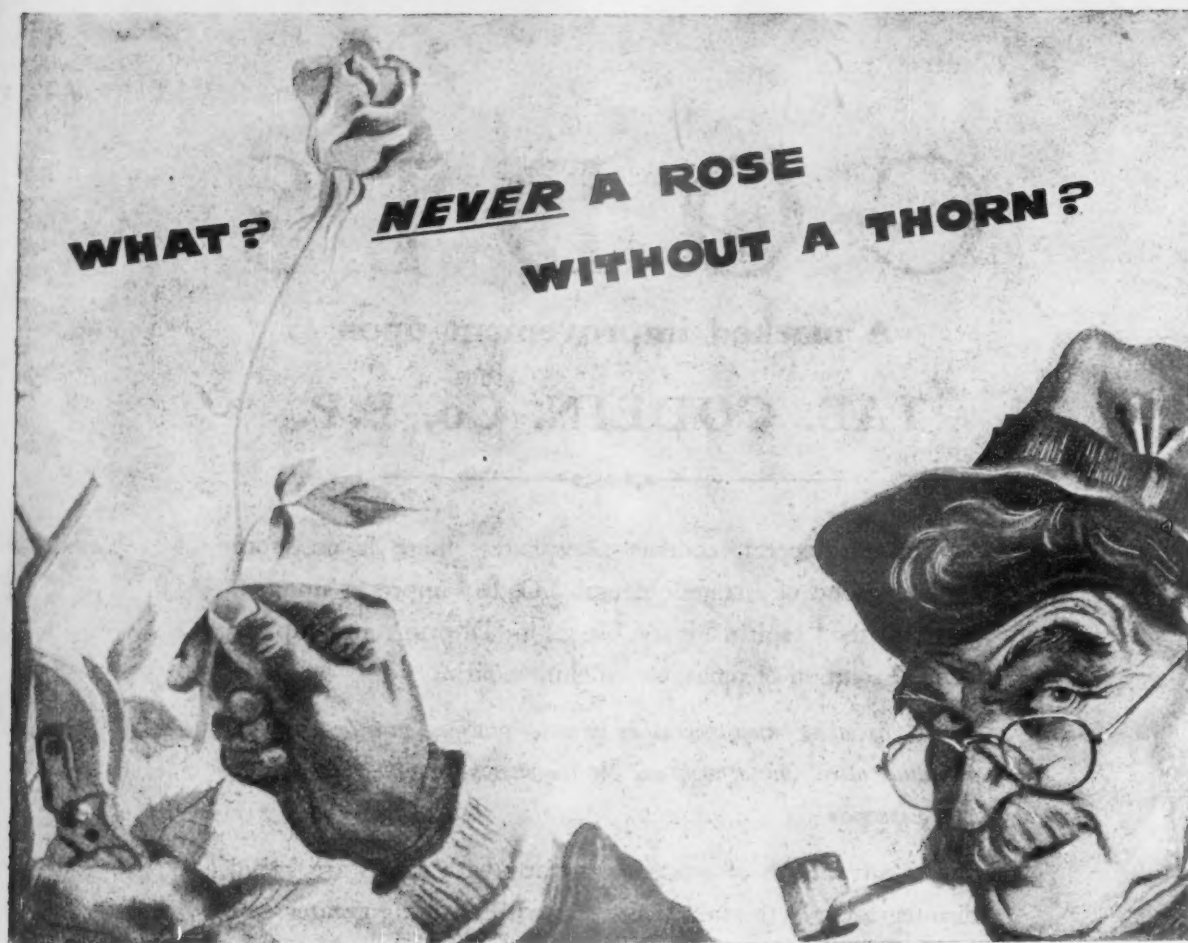
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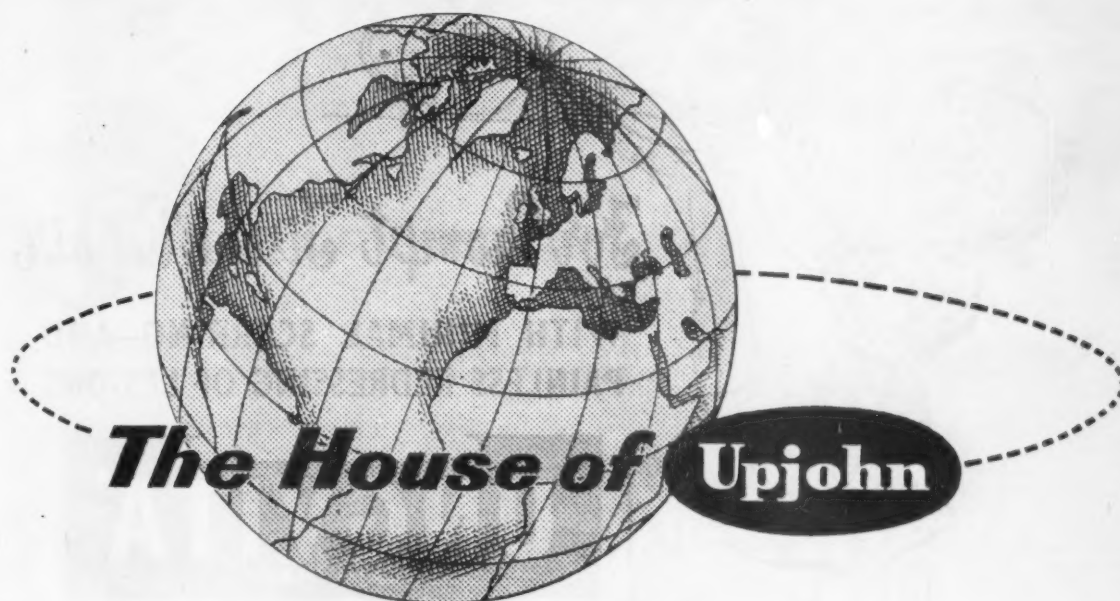
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Editorial

New Series: Vol. 35—No. 419

Old Series: Vol. LXIX—No. 827

November 30, 1954

A Challenging Address

"THE PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL," in an editorial article in its issue of September 18, 1954, crosses swords with Dr. H. Davis, C.B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., in relation to some of his statements concerning academic pharmacy in his presidential address at the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Oxford in September.

It comments, "It is unfortunate that when Dr. Davis turned his attention to academic pharmacy he shed little light on how the pharmacist should be trained to take part intelligently in these discussions on new medicaments."

Dr. Davis is the Chief Pharmacist under the National Health Service in U.K. He holds the highest academic qualifications, and by all standards his views and opinions should carry weight. It is of some interest, therefore, to examine some of the statements which he made on this matter. His address ("A.J.P." September, 1954, page 891) was entitled "National Health Service and Pharmacy," and dealt mainly with the provision of the National Health Services in Great Britain.

It was in the concluding passages that he turned to the subject of pharmaceutical education and training, and it may well be that what he had to say was said with the object of stimulating thought and discussion on a very important subject.

"Pharmacy, as with kindred professions, requires a large majority of practitioners and a minority of specialists," said Dr. Davis. That is a plain statement of fact which cannot be criticised.

The doctor then stated that he offered no criticism of the duration of the training, and he expressed the opinion that there was room for improvement in the syllabuses of the professional subjects in the examination. Here again it would be difficult to criticise the statement, because there is always room, and indeed need, for improvement or consideration of improvement of syllabuses in any courses.

Dr. Davis said what so many other people have said in almost precisely the same terms, namely, that the syllabus should be designed to produce a man who is equipped to meet the demands of the normal practice of pharmacy in retail practice or in the hospitals. These demands, he said, would consist chiefly of dispensing or the supervision of dispensing.

It is on the statement that he did not consider an ability rapidly to depict structural formulae or overdoses of bacteriology, physiology, pharmacognosy and forensic pharmacy as qualifications for the modern pharmacist that "The Pharmaceutical Journal" takes up the challenge. It charges the doctor with "begging the question," and then asks is a wider practical and theoretical knowledge of these subjects unnecessary for the intelligent discussion of these medicaments? It claims that a wide academic background is needed for the full appreciation of any specialised subject.

All over the world leaders and teachers are groping for a solution of the problem of pharmaceutical training and education. The perfect system has not been discovered or designed. The practice of pharmacy has and still is undergoing drastic changes of a degree and at a tempo unprecedented. Practitioners and teachers are perplexed and bewildered. The face of pharmacy has tremendously changed in less time than normally it takes to train a person for qualification. Small wonder that there is doubt and confusion in the minds of those who are charged with the responsibility of ensuring that pharmaceutical graduates will be adequately and properly trained to fulfil the demands that will be made on them when they go out into the pharmaceutical world to practise.

That there should be division of thought on so profound a question is inevitable and desirable. It would be a bad thing for pharmacy and for the community which relies upon the service of pharmaceutical chemists if training of the graduates of the future were to be planned and administered entirely by the "academician" or the "commercialist," no matter how sincere their approach to the subject. Nothing but good can come from discussions and thought provoked by statements of earnest and eminent men such as Dr. Davis.

We know from experience in this country that pharmacy needs a strong lead in what is perhaps the most important of all its problems, namely, the training of pharmaceutical practitioners for the future.

The finding of a solution may not be easy. Time and constructive thinking combined with sincere endeavours to promote the best interests of the calling will be necessary.

Wherever and whenever these matters are discussed, it is of great importance to bear in mind that the prestige, social standing, reputation and success of the pharmaceutical chemist of tomorrow will be influenced by his standard of technical and cultural training. This standard must at least keep pace with those set in other callings.

It is equally important that there should be a strong liaison between the teaching institution and the practising pharmaceutical chemist, so that into the university or college there shall be a continuous flow of knowledge of conditions obtaining in actual pharmacies or pharmacy departments, where ultimately each graduate of the school will be absorbed. To this end there is much to commend the system that in the pharmaceutical departments of the colleges and universities there shall be visiting lecturers, who are actively engaged in the practice of pharmacy, and who have gathered sufficient specialised knowledge and experience to equip them for the teaching of this subject.

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, as part of the 101st Convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association in August of this year, decided

to make the so-called five years' college course in pharmacy mandatory, starting in 1960. This may be quite a significant move. Five-year courses and longer are common throughout Europe, and there the professional standing of the pharmaceutical chemist is high.

Conditions in pharmacy in Australia, however, differ considerably from those in U.S.A. and Europe, but the time may not be far distant when our courses may be extended. Educational authorities believe that the courses in some States are already too crowded, and that the introduction of additional subjects or the extension of existing subjects could not be successfully accomplished without lengthening of the course.

For a long time to come in Australia pharmaceutical chemists, besides being highly trained professional men, need to be experienced in business and commerce if they are to succeed, because a considerable part of their activities will be related to the buying and selling of goods. With changing conditions, the element of competition may be developed strongly, and when this comes about, business training and experience will assume even greater importance. How and where this business knowledge is to be acquired is another big question not yet decided in this country, or satisfactorily determined in others, where changes in apprenticeship systems and curriculum have been adopted.

THE MONTH

QUOTATION FOR THE MONTH

"What voice or pen of man can ever hope to convey all that An Ideal means to the human race? One can but draw from out his heart and brain the best he can command, and, then, beg God Himself to use the feeble words to enlighten minds and inflame hearts."

Taken from a Prayer Manual.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES DISPENSARIES

The passing of the Friendly Societies Amending Act in the Victorian Parliament last month ends a battle which has been waged on and off for many years.

The Friendly Societies Dispensaries have attempted on numerous occasions to secure the right to supply medicines to the public, which they were not permitted to do under the Victorian Act. They have fought hard and consistently to achieve that purpose. Pharmaceutical chemists, through their organisations, have fought back just as strenuously. Between the two there was no compromise, both believing they were fighting for a principle.

The dispensaries having the weight of numbers in political support for the time being, won the day, and now enter as competitors with retail chemists—privileged competitors for the time being at least, because they escape the talons of the income tax collector, whose demands somewhat hamper the activities of all business men, particularly in regard to developing and expanding their business.

With the issue now settled, there seems no reason why retail chemists and dispensaries should not work in harmony. The time may come when forces may have to be joined to resist a common danger, and that could be more readily achieved if relationships in the meantime remain cordial.

THE AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

The next meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science is to be

held in Melbourne from August 20-27, 1955, when it is expected that some 1500 scientists will assemble in the Southern State.

Included in this meeting will be a gathering of Section "O" (Pharmaceutical Science). Preliminary discussions have taken place in regard to the organisation of the meeting. An active sub-committee has been established in Melbourne, and is planning timetables and social programmes for the delegates. Some interesting suggestions have been made in regard to papers and symposia.

The Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association, which met recently, has recommended that there should not be a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association at the same time as ANZAAS. There are a number of reasons for this, one being that with so many science visitors to Melbourne it is difficult to arrange suitable accommodation for some 150 delegates to a separate conference.

The Executive has recommended to the Committee of Management of the Association that the next conference should be held in Melbourne in May, 1956, which should give all concerned ample time for planning a really first-class congress.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION IN QUEENSLAND

Pharmacists in Queensland, as well as observers in other States, have for long been of opinion that some aspects of training for pharmacy in Queensland were in need of revision.

In particular, dissatisfaction has been expressed on many occasions that the standard for entrance to the course has been the Junior Certificate. Failure to have the standard raised has been no fault of the pharmaceutical authorities. They have, in fact, pressed for a higher entrance standard, and have never been able to convince the Government that such a step is necessary.

Last month it was decided that a deputation consisting of the President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society and the President of the State Branch of the Guild should wait on the appropriate Minister and place before him the views of pharmacy on the question of education and training of pharmaceutical chemists in Queensland.

It is hoped that the representations which are to be made after deep and careful study of the situation will be effective.

THE A.P.F. AS BOOK OF STANDARDS?

A report from Queensland advises that the Pharmaceutical Society in that State is to approach its State Government with a request that the A.P.F. be adopted as a book of legal standards in Queensland under the provisions of the Health Act, and taking precedence next after the British Pharmacopoeia.

This move agrees with the action adopted at several Interstate conferences in past years, and is aimed at giving a better status to the A.P.F.

Up to the present Victoria is the only State in which the monographs and formulae of the A.P.F. are officially adopted as legal standards.

As with many other things, there are distinct advantages in having parallel legislation in matters of this kind in all States. The adoption of common and uniform standards throughout Australia eliminates anomalies in several directions.

National Medical Services could well be based on the formulae of the A.P.F. Indeed, it is hoped that with the publication of the new edition in 1955 the Commonwealth will consider a proposition that the A.P.F. be adopted for the purposes of the P.M.S. Scheme. Acceptance simultaneously by the States of the A.P.F. as a standard for medicines would assist greatly in popularising this Australian Formulary.

FIVE YEAR PHARMACY COURSE OPPOSED IN U.S.A.

The President of the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association, Mr. Latham West, in a letter to the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association, July, 1954, criticises the adoption of a five-year pharmacy course in the United States. He claims that since retail pharmacists are the ones who will be most affected by such a change, their views should be given consideration before the question is finally settled. According to Mr. West's statement, pharmacy in the United States is both professional and commercial. Advocates of the increased course, says Mr. West, indicate that the extra year will be utilised in the more technical and scientific training. That being true, he affirms, the only students who would benefit by the increased year would be the students who plan to do research, manufacturing or enter the teaching of pharmacy. The student who enters retail pharmacy will still have to depend on the commercial side to supplement the professional department of his enterprise.

In a reply, the Editor of the Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association asserts that the community pharmacist has always been looked upon as one who has had a more complete education than other business men of the community. Today, however, the local merchant, the farmer and a large proportion of the consumer population are college trained. If the pharmacist is to maintain his position as a leader in community affairs, he must know at least as much about these affairs as the average citizen. The Journal states that it is no disrespect to point out to men such as Mr. West that as they had grown up in the profession they had continued their own education without the for-

malty of attending graduate courses. They had picked up additional knowledge required to give quality service by wide reading and daily study of people and social and economic conditions. The official view was that for the oncoming generation to acquire what these men now possess they must expand the training programme so that young men and women now coming into the profession would not be unduly handicapped in continuing from where the present fine professional pharmacists had arrived or were leaving off.

GOVERNMENT BY REGULATION

A Press release from Canberra on October 27 states that the Senate Standing Committee on Regulations had asked the Government to warn all Government Departments against abuse of administrative action by issuing regulations. All sections of the community should concur in this. Exceedingly wide powers are conferred by statute, which place in the hands of departments and individuals executive authority to regulate and control vital services and activities.

We need look no further than the Commonwealth National Health Act for examples. In both Federal and State fields this delegated power of law-making is extensive. The warning is timely. Should powers be abused, the remedy rests with the supreme law-makers—our Parliaments—which, having conferred the powers, have equal rights to withdraw them.

HOUSEHOLD POISONS

Very considerable concern has been caused in recent years by the number of children accidentally poisoned.

Many of these cases have been attributable to substances not generally recognised by the public as being highly toxic. Kerosene, furniture polishes, quinine tablets and other substances found in most homes have each taken heavy toll.

One widely advertised furniture polish is believed to contain the poison nitro-benzene, and in one State medical staff at the Children's Hospital have treated so many cases of poisoning by this preparation that they have the antidote ready for immediate use.

The South Australian authorities now require special containers and warnings for kerosene. Similar action is under discussion in Queensland.

It would appear that much education is required to protect children against poisoning from such common substances. Care on the part of parents is naturally of the first importance.

It is, however, clearly of importance that there should be some compulsory requirement for indicating clearly which preparations carry a risk because of the poisons contained in them. It should be an offence to sell a potentially dangerous substance in a container with a misleading label. Speaking of this recently, Mr. Nicholson, Country Party member, said in the Queensland Parliament recently that kerosene should be declared a poison or be labelled with the name and address of the person who sold it. In support of this contention, he produced two bottles in which kerosene had been

sold. One was labelled with a brand of draft beer, and the other with a brand of port wine.

A report from Chicago reveals that a new medical staff is being organised against the potential danger of poisoning in the home.

Specially headed by a group of Chicago doctors, who have set up "poisoning control centres," similar projects are operating or being developed in Boston, Cincinnati, New York, Washington, and other cities. Reports say that the idea is to have a systematic, centrally controlled network within a city, whereby quickest action can be taken in treating poisoned children, and follow-up steps can be taken to prevent possible recurrences or new instances of the same emergency. Dr. Edward Press, of the University of Illinois, and several associates described the Chicago programme in a science exhibit. They said the commonest substances sold among 375 children treated for poisoning at one centre last year in Chicago were aspirin, petroleum products, rodent killers, insecticides, bleaching agents, and turpentine.

IS THE PRICE-CUTTER REAPPEARING?

Price-cutting is usually associated with periods of depression and fierce competition.

In such times its adverse effects can be particularly disastrous, not only to the members of the calling generally, but to the cutters themselves.

When trade is buoyant there is little temptation to gain unfair advantage over competitors by price-cutting, nor are the illusory gains of the practice so apparent. The possibility of a recrudescence of price-cutting among chemists seems to be a possibility, judging from the terms of the following letter from a P.A.T.A. Secretary, which was published in a recent issue of a weekly trade circular of a wholesale drug house:—

"Price-cutting.

"Chemists in certain areas are seriously affected by the Price-cutting of P.A.T.A. goods which has recently developed in their districts. The most disturbing feature of the position is that, although these price-cutters are named in the Association's Stop List, and should not therefore receive supplies of protected articles from either the manufacturer or wholesaler, they manage somehow to get the goods. The P.A.T.A. Council has this problem under constant review, and being most concerned about it have taken steps to close, if possible, all avenues of unlawful distribution. Manufacturers and wholesalers have been asked to intensify their co-operation in dealing with this matter. In addition to other possible sources of supply to these 'named' traders, there is reason to believe that some retailers may wittingly or unwittingly be assisting the 'cutters.' The P.A.T.A. Council deems it desirable to warn retailers to avoid all dealings with persons who attempt to obtain P.A.T.A. goods at either a discount price or by commission for procuring the goods for them. Chemists who have any information of such dealings are requested to pass on the information to the P.A.T.A. office, such information to be treated as strictly confidential. Whilst you enjoy the benefits of protected prices and profits maintained for you by the Association, please give some thought to the machinery by which these privileges are conserved. It is the collaboration of all members of the trade that makes price protection real and effective. This is the outstanding

feature of the work of the Association. We welcome your support."

If the fears suggested by this communication are real, the time for action is now, before the commercially evil practice of cutting of prices has time to develop.

PENICILLIN RESISTANCE

Dr. J. O. Poynton, Director of the Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science, has added his views to the many warnings which have been issued against the indiscriminate use of penicillin.

In a statement published in the Adelaide "Advertiser" on November 13 Dr. Poynton is quoted as saying that the indiscriminate use of penicillin in minor infections was reducing its ability to fight bacteria. Dr. Poynton was commenting on a reported statement by a histopathologist at the institute (Dr. M. C. Fowler) that staphylococci—a common cause of septic infections—had become increasingly resistant to penicillin. Bacteria strains resistant to penicillin inevitably spread and retained their resistance, he said.

CONSCIENCE THE BEST GUIDE

His Holiness Pope Pius XII has, according to the Melbourne "Advocate," sent a message to the third international congress of Catholic pharmacists at Zaragoza, Spain, where the main theme of the congress is listed as "Christian Humanism and a Profession."

The letter pointed out that proper legislation can be most helpful to the pharmacist, but of still further help would be an ethical formation that would illustrate the application of laws and principles.

But the greatest help, the letter said, would be the honesty of the pharmacist's Christian conscience—the immediate judge and guide of his actions.

CONSUMPTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS IN AUSTRALIA

Wide publicity has again been given to the use of narcotic drugs in Australia.

It has been stated that the United Nations Organisation has asked Australia for an explanation for the heavy consumption of these drugs in the Commonwealth, which allegedly imports more than practically any other country. The Commonwealth Minister for Health, Sir Earle Page, is reported as saying that the Federal Government was keeping a close watch on the consumption of narcotics. Heroin, he said, had been used extensively by addicts, but when the Government made it difficult to obtain one drug addicts change to another.

What the Minister did not say was that Heroin was used extensively by addicts in other countries, but that Heroin addicts so far as can be ascertained are rarely found in Australia. Nevertheless, to guard against the possible growth of Heroin in this country, Governments in all States have banned the manufacture and importation of Heroin. In due course supplies will be exhausted, and at an appropriate time legislation will be introduced to make it a punishable offence for any person to have the drug in possession.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

SOME GENERAL VIEWS ON DRUG ADDICTION

(By Dr. P. O. Wolff, Geneva, W.H.O.)

Abstract of paper read at the British Association Meeting, Oxford, Section 1 (Physiology).

By accepted definition addiction is a disease, not a crime, and that even when it leads to certain illegal acts these may be symptoms of the disease. The drug peddler, however, should be treated as a potential murderer. Again by definition, addiction differs from habit in that it produces a state of periodic or chronic intoxication detrimental both to the individual and to society. Thus barbiturates, like morphine, cocaine and cannabis resin, are potential drugs of addiction, whereas tobacco is a habit. The symptoms of addiction are the overpowering desire or need to continue the taking and obtaining of the drug by any means, the tendency to increase the dose because of the development of tolerance, and the development of psychological and sometimes physical dependence on its effects.

Addiction is distinctly a human phenomenon. While animal tests of the addictive capacity of a drug might be misleading, Seevers has confidence in his ability to make accurate predictions by his studies on monkeys of the risks of analgesics to induce tolerance and physical dependence in man. Many attempts have been made to account for tolerance. The most satisfactory available hypothesis is still the "dual action" developed by Tatum, Seevers and Collins, according to which the drug combines with receptors both on the surface and within the nerve cell, which acquires resistance to narcotic effects. Physical dependence denotes the presence of an acquired abnormal state wherein the regular administration of adequate amounts of a drug has, through previous prolonged use, become requisite to physiological equilibrium. The degree of physical dependence often runs parallel with the development of acquired tolerance. Dr. Wolff agreed with Prof. Macdonald that there are good prospects of the discovery of analgesics which will be free from the undesirable properties of morphine while retaining its valuable actions.

Dealing with the work of the World Health Organisation on drugs of addiction, Dr. Wolff stressed the importance of an early decision on the convertibility of innocuous compounds into drugs of addiction. A drug is regarded as "convertible" when the ease of the conversion and the yield constitute a risk to public health, or where there is still uncertainty about that risk. Up to the present, all synthetic analgesics have proved to be addiction-producing. The fact that a drug can be used for a time on many psychologically normal patients under hospital conditions without addiction

arising is no guarantee of its safety—a better test is to see whether or not in addicts it could adequately replace their usual drug.

There is a widespread misconception about the prognosis in the addict. Relapse is common because former addicts often remain emotionally disturbed. Yet the high incidence of relapse does not justify a refusal to treat the sufferers any more than in other chronic diseases. There is now a combined approach from the chemical, pharmacological, clinical, mental health, sociological and legal angles, reinforced by well-established international co-operation.—*Nature*, October 2, 1954.

THE FATE OF DIAMORPHINE

An International Question.

The recent recommendation of the Committee on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations for the banning of diamorphine will focus attention again on the question of the status and fate of the drug, therapeutically and legally. The problem is not entirely medical, but involves social questions arising from illicit drug taking. C. Vaille (Chief Pharmacist to the French Ministry of Health and Vice-President of the Commission of Narcotic Drugs) and E. Bailleul, in the recently published *Bulletin on Narcotics*, Vol. 4, No. 4, claim that the illicit use of narcotics, particularly diamorphine, is increasing, and the number of clandestine laboratories for preparing the compound is also growing. In the United States of America concern has lately been expressed at an increase of addiction among teenagers in certain cities. What the Committee on Narcotic Drugs had to decide was whether diamorphine has any advantages that outweigh its potential dangers to the patient, and the social hazards that may arise from its continued availability to the sick.

Great Britain, where there is hardly any evidence of addiction, is among the countries that have controlled but have not banned the use of diamorphine. The alkaloid has been omitted, however, from the British Pharmacopoeia 1953, and prescribers are warned in a brief editorial note in the National Formulary that diamorphine "is five to ten times as toxic as morphine, and should be used with caution, if at all. It gives rise to less vomiting and constipation than morphine, but has a much greater liability to cause addiction. Its use could with advantage be reduced and reserved for parenteral administration."

Although diamorphine has been known to medicine for more than half a century, the pattern of its history is in many respects like that of some more recent drugs. Prepared in 1874 by C. R. Wright at St. Mary's Hospital, London, it lay dormant as a therapeutic agent

ARTICLES

- Some General Views on Drug Addiction.
- The Fate of Diamorphine.
- Active Constituents of Raspberry Leaves.
- The Ageing of Digitalis Tinctures.
- Assay of Tincture of Digitalis and of the Glycosides of Digitalis Purpurea.
- W.H.O. Annual Report.
- Jottings from the Annual Report of the Medical Research Council (Gt. Britain).
- Cortisone in Arthritis.
- Effects of New Materials on Engineering Progress.
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- Chemicals in Food.
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- Preparation and Incompatibilities of Tragacanth Mucilage.

until the last decade of the 19th century, when German investigators reported favourably on it. The Bayer Co. at Elberfeld started its commercial production under the trade name "Heroin" in 1898 (the year of its first mention in *The Lancet* and the *British Medical Journal*), and at first it enjoyed a widespread acceptance like a "wonder" drug. Inevitably, deleterious effects were discovered, but although many doctors discontinued prescribing it, and all warned against its careless use, the demand for it continued to grow.

Its first appearance in an official publication was in the eighth edition of the Austrian Pharmacopoeia, 1906. It was included in the British Pharmaceutical Codex for the first time in the 1911 edition, and in the British Pharmacopoeia in the 1914 edition. In 1924 the importation of opium into the U.S.A. for the manufacture of diamorphine was prohibited by a unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress. The amendment to legislation which effected that ban was supported by the arguments that the medical usefulness of diamorphine is negligible compared with its evil effects; the drug can easily be replaced by one of the alkaloids of opium with the same therapeutic effects; diamorphine has pronounced physiological and psychological ill-effects; there is a link between diamorphine addiction and crime. The legislation was followed by the monograph on diamorphine being omitted from the next edition (1925) of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

The earliest proposal for the total suppression of diamorphine was made by the Opium Advisory Committee of the League of Nations in 1923. At the Limitation Conference of the League in 1931 the proposal was repeated, but objected to partly on the grounds that little of the drug was escaping into illicit hands, and that in any case it could readily be made illicitly by the acetylation of morphine. As a result, however, special international restrictions were imposed. The number of countries that prohibit the use of diamorphine in their territories has increased over the year from seven in 1934 (according to replies to a League of Nations circular letter) to about 50 at the present time.

On the medical side, a view from France is given by Professor Georges Brouet, Paris (*Bulletin of Narcotics*, 1953, Vol. V, No. 2), who claims that diamorphine should remain "one of the resources on which the medical profession can draw," but only so long as: its use is not merely routine; it is used only for incurables who have not long to live and are in pain; and the drug is prescribed more cautiously in private practice than in hospitals.

Last year, the *British Medical Journal* (July 25, p. 196) expressed the opinion that the advantages of diamorphine over morphine are probably only two in number: its psychological effects are more pleasurable (hence its greater danger as a drug of addiction), and it is somewhat less nauseating. For these reasons it may be the drug of choice, although by no means irreplaceable, in the terminal stages of painful incurable disease. Within recent years powerful new synthetic analgesics such as methadone and pethidine have been introduced, and the *B.M.J.* pointed out that, if "appropriate choice of these remedies is made in proper dosage, the necessity to use diamorphine must be slight." Lictuses, which account for 50 per cent. of the diamorphine used in Britain, have no particular advantage in adequate dosage over those containing morphine, amidone or codeine, states the *B.M.J.*, and the loss of diamorphine as a cough suppressor would therefore not be a serious disadvantage.

The fate of diamorphine is obviously of more than national concern, a fact which will undoubtedly be in the mind of those in Great Britain who will be responsible for deciding whether in the special circumstances which obtain here, the recommendation of the Committee on Narcotics should be implemented.—*Pharm. J.*, June 19, 1954.

ACTIVE CONSTITUENTS OF RASPBERRY LEAVES

A Preliminary Investigation.

By A. H. Beckett, F. W. Belthle, K. R. Fell and M. F. Lockett.

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford.)

Some 13 years ago Burn, at Oxford, and E. R. Withell, School of Pharmacy, London, published a preliminary report on the pharmacological activity of raspberry leaves, showing that there was some justification for the reputation of raspberry leaf "tea" as an aid to easier and quicker parturition. Such work has been resumed now at the Chelsea School.

The present authors have shown that aqueous extracts of raspberry leaves (Malling Promise variety) contain a number of active constituents, including: (a) A smooth muscle stimulant which behaves as a central nervous stimulant and cardiovascular toxin upon injection into mice. It is unstable in the presence of sodium bicarbonate, the reduction in stimulant action being attended by the appearance of a non-specific spasmolytic action.

(b) An anticholinesterase which is a more powerful inhibitor of the pseudo- than of the true cholinesterases. This constituent is much more stable to sodium bicarbonate than constituent (a).

(c) A "spasmolytic" which, in the doses used in preliminary screening, relaxed isolated tissues, and has both muscarine- and nictoine-like actions in the whole animal in doses far lower than are required to produce blocking effects. This "spasmolytic" differs pharmacologically from that appearing upon breakdown of the constituent (a).

The active constituent (c) antagonises the stimulant actions (a) and (b). Consequently, partially purified extracts from raspberry leaves can exhibit "stimulant" or "spasmolytic" actions upon isolated tissues, depending upon the purification procedures adopted. It is probable, say the authors, that previous workers have been dealing with complicated variable mixtures, and have reported mean pharmacological actions, and the present preliminary study emphasises the difficulty of the interpretation of such results. The mean effect of crude raspberry leaf extracts obtained in this investigation is stimulation of isolated tissues, despite the presence of a powerful "spasmolytic." In early experiments in which the "spasmolytic" (c) was separated from the stimulant fractions, the mixed latter fractions were considerably more potent as stimulators of uterine than of other smooth muscle. It is considered possible that there is another stimulant present which exhibits this more selective action, and there are indications that it is eluted from the column in the mixed fractions between the complete elutions of stimulant (a) and the anticholinesterase.

School of Pharmacy,
Chelsea Polytechnic.

—*Pharm. J.*, September 18, 1954.

THE AGEING OF DIGITALIS TINCTURES

(By F. Fish and J. P. Todd.)

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford Meeting, 1954.)

Many workers have tried to explain the nature of the deteriorative changes occurring during storage of digitalis tinctures in which loss of potency is shown by the frog lymph sac method of assay, but not by the cat intravenous method. The degradation of a solubilising agent and consequent change in rate of absorption from the frog lymph sac has been postulated by some workers (Hughes and Todd, *Pharm. J.*, 1947, 158, 276), and Haag (*Amer. J. Pharm.*, 1938, 110,

456) is of the opinion that deterioration might be due to hydrolysis of the cardiac glycosides to the less potent genins. The present investigators found that, although loss of potency occurred in digitalis tinctures, there was no deterioration in ethanolic (70 per cent.) solutions of digitoxin on storage for several months. The loss appeared to be much greater when estimated by the lymph sac method than by an intravenous assay on frogs. However, a definite loss was indicated by the intravenous method, thus conflicting with the published results obtained using cats. Also, the addition of saponin to aged tinctures did not restore any of the lost potency determined by the lymph sac method, thus showing that disagreement between frog and cat assay results was not due to differences in absorption. The discrepancy could only be accounted for by assuming the presence in aged tinctures of substances with different relative potencies in frog and cat. Since no measurable quantity of free digitoxose could be found in aged tinctures, and since the proportion of chloroform-soluble glycosides increased slightly on ageing, the change in potency did not appear to be due to hydrolysis of the secondary glycosides to genins. Biological and chemical assay results showed that digitoxin in solution is stable on storage, but the methods used gave quite different estimates of potency of the sample examined. Conversion of primary into secondary glycosides, the authors suggest, would account for the higher chemical values of aged tinctures obtained by them and also by another worker, who used the alkaline picrate method of assay. It would also account for potency changes of tinctures as measured on frogs in which digitoxin and gitoxin are much less potent than purpurea glycosides A and B respectively. With cats, digitoxin is actually more potent than purpurea glycoside A, and therefore an increase, rather than decrease, in potency might be expected on ageing.—Pharm. J., September 25, 1954.

ASSAY OF TINCTURE OF DIGITALIS AND OF THE GLYCOSIDES OF DIGITALIS PURPUREA

(By Harry Brindle, Gerald Rigby and Shri Nath Sharma.)

(Abstract of paper read at the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Oxford Meeting, 1954.)

In continuation of their work on digitalis glycosides, the authors have now made a comparative study of biological and chemical assays of tinctures of digitalis using the 18-hour frog assay method described in the British Pharmacopoeia and the Kedde reagents (3:5 dinitrobenzoic acid). Eight samples of tincture of digitalis were compared chemically and biologically with a tincture prepared from the standard preparation of digitalis. The results of the frog assays did not agree with those of the chemical assays using the 3:5 dinitrobenzoic acid reagent. A new method for the decolorisation of tinctures of digitalis was investigated. The tincture was passed through an alumina column which adsorbed the pigments, and the eluate was directly assayed with the Kedde reagent. The total time taken for decolorisation was at the most five minutes, and the loss of colour-producing active constituents—presumably due to adsorption on the alumina—was less than 10 per cent. Finally, the constituents of nine samples of tincture of digitalis were identified by paper partition chromatography.

The alumina decolorisation method was convenient and simple, and gave results comparable with the existing methods. Moreover, using that method, the colour produced when the Kedde reagent was added to the decolorised filtrate had an absorption maximum at λ 540, as had the colour produced in the same way

with pure glycoside solutions. On the other hand, tinctures decolorised by lead acetate methods on mixing with the Kedde reagent gave rise to a brown colour which had a maximum absorption at λ 420, and the density of such brown solutions would therefore normally be estimated using light of wave-length λ 420. If, however, the intensity of the reddish component in the brown colour were estimated colorimetrically, using light of wave-length about λ 540, the readings agreed with those obtained when the same tincture was decolorised by the alumina method and assayed with the same reagent. Intense green tinctures presented a difficulty in that some chlorophyll passed out in the eluate and caused slight precipitation on dilution with 30 per cent. ethanol; this could be avoided by filtering the diluted decolorised tincture through a sintered Pyrex filter.—Pharm. J., September 25, 1954.

W.H.O. ANNUAL REPORT

Drugs and Other Therapeutic Substances.

The annual report for 1953 of the Director-General of the World Health Organisation, presented to the assembly which opened at Geneva on May 4, shows that arrangements are now well advanced for the establishment of international standards for aluminium-hydroxide adsorbed diphtheria toxoid, purified protein derivative (P.P.D.) of avian tuberculin, thyrotrophin, growth hormone, vitamin B₁₂, dextran sulphate and oxytetracycline. During the year international standards or reference preparations were established for aureomycin, chloramphenicol, bacitracin, dihydrostreptomycin, Q-fever serum, cholera sera and antigens, and for cholera vaccines. Also an international unit for anti-*Brucella abortus* agglutinating activity was defined, in terms of a specified weight of the international standard for anti-*Brucella abortus* serum established in 1952.

Pharmaceutical Specifications and Nomenclature.

In 1953 much work was done on the text of Vol. II of the International Pharmacopoeia, which, with Vol. I, will complete the first edition. The Spanish translation of Vol. I has been revised, and the German edition is well advanced. Work has been started on the revision of the first volume for a second edition, and every effort is being made to keep the book as up to date and practical as possible. The standards which it sets out will be such, says the report, as to secure drugs of high quality, yet not so stringent as to restrict their availability or substantially to increase their cost.

On international non-proprietary names for drugs, W.H.O. has established working relations with the main groups that are interested in giving non-proprietary names to new medicinal substances which may later be included in national pharmacopoeias, in the Pharmacopoeia Internationalis or in other reference books or printed on labels. A special study was made of the practical results achieved and the experience gained in this intricate work, following recommendations of the Health Assembly and Executive Board. The latter body, at its 12th session, reviewed the system for the selection of international non-proprietary names and established a consolidated procedure for selection, drawing a clearer distinction between proposed and recommended names. Work is now being done on this basis, with the collaboration of members of the expert advisory panel designated for the purpose. The Organisation submits the names provisionally selected to Member States, national pharmacopoeial commissions and other bodies interested in the naming of drugs, inviting comments, and asking that, if a name is found acceptable in a country, arrangements should be made to introduce it and to protect it as a non-proprietary name.—Pharm. J., May 8, 1954.

JOTTINGS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL (GREAT BRITAIN)

The Joint Committee's investigation of the comparative effects of cortisone and aspirin in a carefully-selected group of early cases revealed no significant difference in the benefits derived from those preparations. Those and other observations suggested that cortisone had no specific effect on the rheumatoid process. The dangers of cortisone and ACTH therapy were far from negligible. Above a certain dosage side effects such as coarsening of appearance, increase in weight, hairiness, and so on, might appear, and the minimum doses required to maintain freedom from joint symptoms were commonly at or above the level which produced such side effects. Although those side effects were not a general contra-indication to the use of the drugs, they needed to be weighed carefully against the expected benefits. Other more serious dangers were high blood pressure, heart failure, diabetes mellitus, activation of latent tuberculosis, perforation of peptic ulcers, and mental disturbances. To some extent those could be avoided by excluding from the treatment patients who showed even the slightest evidence of those conditions, but in some cases the onset of those complications was unexpected and uncontrollably rapid. Thus therapy with ACTH and cortisone should never be undertaken lightly, and ought not to be used save when the patient could be kept under constant medical supervision. The report states that it is from such observations as those of the Joint Committee that it should become possible to decide whether the new hormones are in the long run more beneficial than other forms of treatment.

On hazards in the use of pesticides the report mentions that, as a result of suggestion of the Council's Toxicology Committee, consideration is being given to a different approach in animal experiments in toxicology. The doses of a compound that will produce a simple measurable effect, such as weight loss, in say two out of ten and eight out of ten animals are determined. From those data the dose that would be expected to affect not more than, for example, one out of 10,000 animals is calculated by extrapolation. It will thus be possible, if these experiments are successful, to limit the exposure of the animals to shorter periods, with consequent acceleration of the research programme. The report records that animal experiments show DDT, even when fed in very small quantities, to be readily laid down in fat, though that so far no harmful effects from those quantities have been noted.

The report mentions that the Council's plans for further work in the field of virus diseases include attempts to investigate, especially by the newer techniques, of *in vitro* cultivation in growing tissues, including human tissues, the common cold, poliomyelitis, hepatitis and measles and others of the more elusive viruses which cannot be studied by simpler means.

The problem of penicillin biosynthesis is being re-investigated. By the use of radioactive amino acids it has been demonstrated that the main part of the penicillin molecule is built up by the mould from cysteine and valine.

The report states that many drugs have been tried for the treatment of hypertension, but only the penta- and hexa-methonium salts have proved practicable. Although somewhat transient in their action and liable to produce undesirable side effects, they controlled pressure in most patients, and probably prolonged life in malignant hypertension. With further modifications in chemical structure or in their mode of administration, it seemed hopeful that those compounds might fulfil their early promise of providing an effective palliative treatment of hypertension.—The Chemist and Druggist, August 7, 1954.

CORTISONE IN ARTHRITIS

The Claims of Aspirin.

In 1951 the Joint Committee of the Medical Research Council and Nuffield Foundation on Clinical Trials of Cortisone, A.C.T.H. and other therapeutic measures in chronic rheumatic diseases initiated a controlled trial to assess the value of cortisone therapy upon the rheumatoid process whilst it was still uncomplicated by anatomical changes in the joints or the systemic changes that follow prolonged debilitating disease.

The trials were conducted at six different centres, and patients were selected to fit into a predetermined pattern of the disease. A comparison was made with the results of aspirin treatment, as this drug is generally considered to be one of the most efficacious remedies for relieving symptoms and improving functional capacity. Thirty patients were treated with cortisone and 31 with aspirin, patients being selected at random to participate.

Treatment was carried on for a year, and observations of the results made at varying periods throughout the trial. The results show that all patients have progressed in a very similar manner, the criteria for assessing improvement being joint tenderness, movement at the wrist joint, strength of grip, dexterity of the hand and foot, together with clinical assessment of the activity of the disease and the patients' functional capacity. There proved to be no material difference between the two groups, although the cortisone-treated patients had a better figure for haemoglobin and a slightly improved blood sedimentation rate. Three-quarters of the patients in both groups were considered to be free from active disease or at the most showed signs of slight activity, and on each treatment two-fifths were regarded as capable of normal work and activity.

It must be admitted that the results of this carefully-planned and statistically-controlled trial are somewhat surprising, and when the risks of cortisone treatment are allowed for, the balance is certainly in favour of aspirin as the therapeutic agent of choice. Two previous reports, however, show that other observers have formed a more favourable opinion of cortisone. One group of investigators claims that the best type of patient for cortisone treatment is one in whom functional disability exceeds the damage to joint structure, whilst the other group regard it as a valuable addition to existing methods of treatment, even if it helps only a small proportion of sufferers.

In assessing these conflicting conclusions it must be remembered that this last trial was carried out on early and relatively mild cases, and before a final assessment can be arrived at comparisons must be made with other series of patients in more advanced stages of the disease. In other affections cortisone has achieved some striking results, but these affections are far from common, and the conclusion is rapidly being reached that it does little more than ameliorate the symptoms. An Editorial in the same issue of the British Medical Journal as the report is published concludes, "It will be ironical if the major practical outcome of all the intensive work of the last few years is the discovery that aspirin given in maximum tolerated doses is the best and safest treatment for rheumatoid arthritis, the only common disorder for which cortisone is used."—The Retail Chemist, July, 1954.

EFFECTS OF NEW MATERIALS ON ENGINEERING PROGRESS

Abstract Presidential Address, Section G (Engineering), British Association, Oxford Meeting, September, 1954.
By Dr. Willis Jackson.

The dependence of engineering progress on improvements in the existing materials of construction and on

the discovery and economic development of new ones formed the subject of his address.

Choosing his examples mainly from electrical engineering, he dealt first with the insulation of high-voltage power cables and submarine cables. In the former, impregnated lapped paper, introduced by Ferranti in 1898, remains the only form of dielectric structure which can be seriously considered for the highest transmission voltages, notwithstanding the wide range of new synthetic materials which have since become available. From some points of view this may appear to suggest too conservative an attitude on the part of the cable manufacturers, but it can be more properly regarded as a tribute to their ingenuity in overcoming the limitations of the constituent materials, paper and oil, and in introducing new techniques of construction, which have proved adequate to meet the increasing severe operating requirements. In submarine cables, on the other hand, the previously well established gutta percha insulation has now been displaced by polyethylene (polythene). The material emerged from the research stage just in time to play a vital part in our early war-time radar installations as the dielectric of the high-frequency cables used for interconnecting the transmitter and aerial systems. Stocks of polyethylene-insulated submarine cables were built up later during the war in preparation for the invasion of the Continent, and the trans-Atlantic telephone cable incorporating submerged repeaters, soon to be embarked upon, is to be made of the same material.

Speaking next of the effect which the development of the low-carbon silicon steels has had on the performance of power transformers, Dr. Willis Jackson explained how the marked crystal orientation which can be produced in silicon steel sheet by appropriate cold-rolling and annealing treatments has made it possible to take advantage of the directional properties exhibited by single crystals of ferromagnetic materials. A more spectacular advance has occurred in magnetic materials for telecommunication applications arising from the introduction of the nickel-iron alloys and of powder-core technique, and, more recently, from the war-time development of the ferrites, a range of non-conducting materials derived by replacing one of the iron atoms of Fe_2O_3 by atoms of other elements, such as nickel, zinc, manganese, etc.

As an illustration of the way in which the discovery and recognition of the potentialities of some special property of a material may lead to the development of a new engineering technique, Dr. Willis Jackson described the evolution of the germanium crystal triode, the transistor, an amplifying device, which can perform many of the functions of the thermionic triode valve, with the advantages over it of being simpler in construction, much smaller in size, and not requiring a heated electrode as its source of charge carriers. Many difficulties have had to be overcome in the extraction and extreme purification of germanium, but the new device has a wide sphere of application in computers, guided missiles and telecommunications equipment generally.

The conversion of the nuclear energy of uranium into electrical energy affords another example of this type of development. The practicability of this conversion is dependent on the use of other materials also possessing special properties, though of a different kind, which have led to the rapid rise to engineering importance of such materials as heavy water, liquid sodium and zirconium.

Finally, after referring to the new ceramic materials based on barium titanate, to the emergence of titanium as a structural material, and to the recently discovered beneficial effects on the physical properties of certain plastics which result from their irradiation by high-energy particles, Dr. Willis Jackson emphasised the growing interdependence of progress in chemistry, physics, metallurgy and engineering.—"Nature," September 4, 1954.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASPECTS OF VITAMIN B₁₂

By Walter C. Gakenheimer.

Portion of Article Published in "Drug and Cosmetic Industry," Vol. 72, No. 3, March, 1953.

Vitamin B₁₂, which was discovered less than five years ago by Folkers and his associates, is a red, crystalline, tasteless powder, soluble in water to the extent of 12 milligrams per c.c. at 25° C. It is practically non-hygroscopic at 50 per cent. relative humidity. It darkens at 210-220° C., but does not melt below 300° C.

I. General Compatibilities.

Before considering the individual classes of pharmaceutical preparations, many of the compatibilities and incompatibilities of vitamin B₁₂ may be generalised as follows.

A. Vitamin B₁₂ can be formulated in most dry preparations, such as tablets and capsules, to maintain practically complete stability.

B. Compatibility can be expected in liquid preparations (and, of course, in dry preparations) under usual formulation conditions in the presence of:

Thiamine Hydrochloride	Ferric Chloride
Niacin	Ferric Glycerophosphate
Riboflavin	Gelatin
Niacinamide	Glycerin
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride	Liver Extracts, Pretreated for Compatibility.
Calcium Pantothenate	Magnesium Stearate
Dextrorotary	Manganese Glycerophosphate
Vitamin A Palmitate	Mannitol
Vitamin D ₂	Methyl Cellulose
Vitamin D ₃	Methyl-p-Hydroxybenzoate
Folic Acid	Methyl Salicylate
The Tocopherols and their Acetates	Oil of Cognac Green
Benzoic Acid	Oil of Lemon
Benzyl Alcohol	Oil of Orange
Butyl-p-Hydroxybenzoate	Phenol, Redistilled
Calcium Glycerophosphate	Propyl p-Hydroxybenzoate
Calcium Phosphate Dibasic	Propylene Glycol
Calcium Stearate	Saccharin, Refined
Choline Bitartrate	Salicylic Acid
Choline Chloride	Sodium Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate	Sorbitol
Corn Starch	Stomach Extracts
Coumarin	Tween-20
Ethyl Alcohol	Tween-80
Ferric Ammonium Citrate	

C. Instability to varying degrees, depending on such factors as pH, can be expected in aqueous solutions in the presence of reducing agents, such as ferrous salts, ascorbic acid, sucrose, dextrose, and vanillin, and in the presence of aldehyde-containing flavours, such as many of the synthetic fruit flavours. Some lots of acacia have been found to cause vitamin B₁₂ decomposition, presumably because of the presence of oxidases and peroxidases.

D. The tenacious affinity of talc for vitamin B₁₂, although not technically an incompatibility, precludes its use as a filter aid or as a component of the lubricant in tablets or hard-shell capsules, particularly in view of the assay difficulties which it sometimes produces. Other filter-aids should be used with caution, for the same reason.

E. The compatibility of individual components of a given formulation with vitamin B₁₂ can be quickly confirmed by heating for four hours at 100° C. a solution of vitamin B₁₂ in a suitable buffer solution, and also a second solution, identical except for the addition of an equivalent quantity of the substance under test.

We have found satisfactory an acetate buffer solution prepared by dissolving 5.44 grams of sodium acetate (tri-hydrate) crystals and 0.60 gram of glacial acetic acid in sufficient distilled water to make two litres.

If the assay of the two solutions differs by no more than 10 per cent., the substance under test can be presumed to be compatible with vitamin B₁₂. It should be pointed out that this type of test produces excellent positive information of compatibility. Assays varying by more than 10 per cent., however, do not always indicate incompatibility at room temperature, since the substance under test may change sufficiently at, for example, 100° C., so that its decomposition product would cause vitamin B₁₂ decomposition, whereas at room temperature, or 40° C., the substance might be completely stable and compatible.

II. Parenteral Solutions.

Parenteral solutions of vitamin B₁₂ can be classified into three groups:

A. Single-dose all-glass ampuls:

Normal saline solution, the pH of which has been adjusted to 4.5 to 5.0, has proven to be the most popular solvent. The vitamin B₁₂ (calculated on the anhydrous basis) should be dissolved in the normal saline solution, and immediately sterilised by filtration through a 03 porosity Selas candle. The Selas candle must be autoclaved, followed by appropriate rinsing with water prior to use. This immediate filtration is necessary to prevent bacterial growth, with consequent loss of potency during the filling procedure. The solution is collected in sterile bulk containers, and aseptically subdivided into previously washed and sterilised Type 1 glass ampuls. They should be sealed and immediately autoclaved for 20 minutes at 120° C.

Solutions prepared in this manner, and containing up to 1000 micrograms of vitamin B₁₂ per ml., have been stored for two years at room temperature with no loss in vitamin B₁₂ content. A 5 per cent. average (calculated on the anhydrous basis) has been found to be adequate.

B. Multiple-dose Vials:

Normal saline solution, the pH of which has been adjusted to 4.5 to 5.0, has again proven to be the most popular solvent, although 0.02 M acetate, 0.02 M phosphate, and 0.02 M citrate buffer solutions have been successfully used. In fact, 0.02 M citrate buffer in normal saline solution has been found to be particularly useful to minimise the slight shift in pH which can occur in the absence of buffer.

The solution is made as described in the preceding section, with the additional inclusion of a bacteriostatic agent; two of the better ones in our experience are benzyl alcohol, or redistilled phenol. Heat sterilisation of such solutions, however, is not recommended. Instead, they should be subdivided into previously washed and sterilised vials, and prepared, sterile stoppers used.

We have found West No. 124 (pink) stock stoppers satisfactory for this purpose, especially when prepared as follows:—Wash with a hot 0.1-1.0 per cent. solution of Mirapon D.F. Concentrate. Rinse the stoppers with repeated amounts of distilled water until free from detergent. Immerse the stoppers in distilled water, and autoclave at 15 lb. pressure for 20 minutes. Pour off the water, and rinse with distilled water. Add sufficient distilled water to cover, and again autoclave as before. Rinse with distilled water, dry, and sterilise.

Solutions containing up to 1000 micrograms of vitamin B₁₂ per ml., which were prepared in this manner, have been stored for one year at room temperature, with no loss in vitamin B₁₂ content.

Benzyl alcohol has proven to be more satisfactory than redistilled phenol as a bacteriostatic agent, on the basis of prolonged accelerated vitamin B₁₂ stability tests. However, it must be emphasised that, if phenol is to be used, redistillation over alkali is essential in order to remove trace contaminants which cause vitamin B₁₂ decomposition.

C. Solutions Containing Other Components:

Parenteral solutions, in which vitamin B₁₂ is dissolved in Liver Injection U.S.P., are being offered commer-

cially. Parenteral liver solutions are available, which have been pretested to confirm their compatibility with vitamin B₁₂. The preparation of parenteral solutions of vitamin B₁₂ and liver is a simple solution of the crystals in the liver solution, followed by bacteriological filtration. The solution should be stored for three to seven days in a refrigerator, refiltered through a sterile 03 Selas candle, and subdivided as described in paragraph 11-B.

Parenteral solutions, containing vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid, with or without liver, present a problem where the optimum stability of vitamin B₁₂ at pH 4.5-5.0 must be compromised with the greater solubility of folic acid (or its sodium salt) at a higher pH. In connection with solutions containing vitamin B₁₂ and folic acid, Taub and Lieberman have reported that it is possible to dissolve and maintain in solution, with the aid of niacinamide as a solubiliser, five milligrams of folic acid per c.c. at a pH of six under conditions compatible with crystalline vitamin B₁₂ at a concentration of 30 micrograms per c.c. "Results after storage at room temperature and under accelerated conditions show no significant loss of potency of either the folic acid or the vitamin B₁₂, and indicate satisfactory stability with respect to clarity of solution."

Solutions containing vitamin B₁₂, folic acid and liver can be prepared by dissolving the vitamin B₁₂ crystals (calculated on the anhydrous basis) in the pretested liver injection, and adding to this solution, with constant stirring, the folic acid previously dissolved in a minimum of 0.1 N sodium hydroxide solution. The pH of the resulting solution should be adjusted to 6.5 before the final adjustment of volume, at which pH at least 5.0 milligrams of folic acid per c.c. will remain in solution. The solution should be filtered bacteriologically, stored for three to seven days in a refrigerator, refiltered through a sterile 03 Selas candle, and subdivided as described in paragraph 11-B. The stability of vitamin B₁₂ in this type of product must be carefully checked.

The vitamin B complex (in entirety, individually or in combination of components) is sometimes formulated with vitamin B₁₂ as a parenteral solution. No stability or other problems are anticipated within the pH range of 3.0 to 5.0.

CHEMICALS IN FOOD

At the eighth annual general meeting of the British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association, held on June 3, Sir Frank Engledow, in his presidential address, surveyed the problem of chemicals in food against the background of the fourth annual report of the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, 1950-51 (CMD8299; H.M.S.O.). This report states "that the risk to life and health due to the presence of toxic substances in consumer goods is probably small, but the rapid growth of chemical industry, and the needs of the food-processing industries for substances to replace scarce materials, or for chemical substances which have a claim to use on their own merits as improvers of appearance, palatability or texture of manufactured foods, are accelerating the pace at which new chemical substances are being introduced into consumer products, and the machinery which exists for testing the possible harmful effects of these substances is inadequate." Sir Frank suggested that the food industries should searchingly examine their own attitude, with the view of the formulation of a policy "constructively, not merely defensively." It is completely indefensible, he said, to attempt to offset the seriousness of the problem by comparisons with other hazards to health, such as those arising from atmospheric pollution and other causes, but the time is opportune for the preparation by industry of a reasoned case demonstrating the necessity of various methods of food preservation for different purposes, to make full use of seasonal crops, to allow for necessary delays in manufacturing processes

and to ensure the distribution of world or national food supplies over wide areas. Such a statement might constitute a valuable contribution to public understanding, and would help the industries to make sure that they are fully meeting their responsibilities: by thoroughly probing all the complex issues. It is essential, Sir Frank continued, that all food firms should make full use of the whole of existing knowledge, and take a scientific attitude to it. The British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association can play a very important part, and warrants the support of all firms in the industries concerned.—"Nature," August 14, 1954.

CONTROL OF ANTS

Dieldrin, a comparatively new and highly lethal insecticide manufactured by the Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., is to be used during a five-year project, costing £A100,000, for the control of the Argentine ant in Perth, Western Australia. Half an inch long and capable of inflicting painful bites, the ants cause considerable damage in urban areas. Inside houses they swarm over articles of food, particularly jam and other preserves; outside they over-run lawns and gardens.

Dieldrin will be used when spraying operations begin in a few weeks. Being potent to insects in minute quantities, although harmless to plants and humans, it is said to provide an effective and economic method of control. By using Dieldrin the area to be treated should need only one spraying instead of two or more as has been the case with other insecticides in the past. The insecticide is sprayed in a lattice pattern so as to divide the area into a series of squares which the ants cannot leave without crossing the Dieldrin-treated strips. In addition all gutters and pavements are treated. As the insecticide kills, but does not repel, the "worker" ants going in search of food will cross these bands, and so die without being able to return to their nests. Ultimately the entire ant colony, including the "queens," will be killed or starved to death.

Spraying operations will begin on the north side of the Swan River, on which Perth is situated, as this is the most heavily infested area. Later the outskirts of Perth will be treated. By this means the ants will be gradually squeezed into a small central area where they can be easily eliminated.

During the last few years Dieldrin has proved effective in many countries against a number of public health pests, including the mosquito carriers of malaria and elephantiasis, the vector of Chagas disease, and the common house fly; in the U.K., for example, its efficiency was demonstrated against seaweed flies at Brighton at the end of last year.—Chemistry and Industry, September 11, 1954.

CALAMINE LOTION

H. S. Grainger, F.P.S.

One of the most common types of pharmaceutical preparations is the suspension of solid particles, and many of us have been proud of our skill in suitably manipulating a pestle to give a fine and elegant product. The *secundum artem* approach, however, is not so satisfactory when a product has to be made in large batches and when uniformity of texture is necessary. In recent months attention has been given to calamine lotion. The formula of the B.P. 1953 contains 3 per cent. of bentonite as suspending agent. This followed the lead given by the U.S.P. XIII. Both formulas have been criticised because the product has thixotropic properties in such a marked degree that it is difficult to pour it from the bottle. Bentonite swells in water to form a loose-lattice gel which gives the necessary viscosity to maintain the zinc salts in suspension. Armstrong and Fenton have studied the physical properties of such suspensions and outlined the theoretical con-

siderations involved in producing satisfactory preparations. They confirm the findings of Etchells that calamine particles in calamine lotion occur not as separate particles but as agglomerates. By Stokes' law the rate of sedimentation of such a suspension will be greater than the rate for a completely deflocculated suspension. Armstrong and Fenton have approached the problem by attempting to deflocculate the material. The deflocculating agent used was sodium citrate, and a graph shows the variation of the apparent viscosity of calamine lotions made up with varying percentages of sodium citrate up to 1 per cent. The apparent viscosity was measured by the torsion viscometer, and is recorded as the reciprocal angle of torsion. This is an indirect way of expressing the shear value of the suspension. Photomicrographs of the suspensions show clearly the finer texture obtained when sodium citrate is added to the preparation. The reduced viscosity brought about by the addition of citrate allows a slightly quicker rate of separation of the suspension in some formulas, but this is not sufficiently marked to offset the advantage of a preparation which is far more elegant and easy to handle than the official preparation. The authors have also shown that sterilising the bentonite by heating at 150 deg. C. for one hour does not affect its gelling properties. In view of the risk of contamination by tetanus spores it is recommended that the material should be sterilised before incorporation into the lotion. A suitable, modified formula for calamine lotion is given.—The Export Review, September, 1954.

PREPARATION AND INCOMPATIBILITIES OF TRAGACANTH MUCILAGE

A study of several methods of preparation of tragacanth mucilage has recently been completed by William J. Husa and James M. Plaxco, of the University of Florida College of Pharmacy (Gainesville, Florida). Their report appeared in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, Practical Pharmacy Edition, 14, p. 222 (1953).

The authors state that, with the use of ribbon gum, the method of the United States Pharmacopoeia gives best results in the preparation of 1 per cent. tragacanth mucilage. A maceration period of 24 hours is required for all methods which use ribbon gum. A slightly more viscous mucilage is obtained from ribbon gum than from powdered gum, because the heat which is used or generated in powdering the gum partially destroys the viscosity and suspending power of the gum.

In order to prepare 1 per cent. tragacanth mucilage extemporaneously, powdered gum must be used. The use of either alcohol or glycerin, to wet the gum before adding the water, greatly facilitates the preparation of the mucilage. Alcohol appears to be the better agent for this purpose.

For quantities of mucilage up to 250 grams the use of a mortar and pestle is advantageous. For quantities of mucilage of more than 250 grams an automatic mixer of the soda fountain type gives excellent results and is very convenient.

The viscosity and suspending power of tragacanth mucilage vary greatly with the grade of gum. There are several grades of gum on the market which meet the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia, but which vary widely in suspending power. Alcohol, in concentrations up to 40 per cent., increases the suspending power of tragacanth mucilage. At the higher concentrations, however, the nature of the mucilage is altered.

The incompatibility between tragacanth and bismuth subnitrate appears to be due to the action of the positively charged bismuth ion on the tragacanth micelle. This action can be controlled by the addition of certain electrolytes, notably alkali salts of trivalent negative ions.—U.S.I.S. Newsletter, August, 1953.

DISPENSING PROBLEMS

Gentian Violet Solutions.

Gentian Violet Solution 1% is in frequent demand. In many cases 1 gr. of gentian violet is added to 110 m. of water in a 2-drachm poison bottle, with hopes for the best. The solubility is about 1 in 150, and solutions prepared as described show an undissolved deposit on decantation.

My method is to dissolve the dye in about 2% or 3% of S.V.R., in which it is very soluble, then make up to volume with distilled water. A stable, full 1% of gentian violet can thus be made. This spirit made solution gives no irritation when applied to a fresh, open wound.

I use the same method when making Triple Dye solution. Here again a stable non-depositing preparation results. Test patients have not reported any irritation after use.—A.W. (Vic.).

- (i) Crystal Violet or MEDICINAL Gentian Violet, B.P., has a solubility of 1 in 200. (1 in 150 was given in B.P., 1948.)
- (ii) Gentian Violet (of commerce) has a solubility of as much as 1 in 20.
- (iii) One would expect a much higher concentration of alcohol (than circa 3%) to be required, to obtain a 1% solution of the B.P. substance.

Incompatibility of Strychnine Hydrochloride with Bromides and Iodides.

R/	
Potassium Bromide	15 grains
Dilute Hydrobromic Acid	10 minims
Solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride	6 minims
Syrup of Orange	30 minims
Water to	120 minims

Ft. Mist. Send 4 fl. oz. Sig. $\text{Sii t.d.s.p.c. ex aq.}$

In the belief that the prescription contained a dangerous incompatibility in this concentration, we suggested to the prescriber that each dose be made up to 240 minims with water and 8 fl. oz. of mixture supplied. A sample prepared in this way has shown no precipitation after standing for five weeks. Please comment on this incompatibility and on the procedure adopted.

P. S. M. (Vic.).

Many references—including the B.P.C., Martindale and The Art of Dispensing—have recorded the incompatibility of Strychnine Hydrochloride with Alkali Bromides, and Iodides. Although a number of papers have been published in which these reactions have been investigated, many dispensers are still apprehensive when this combination is prescribed.

Bennett (A.J.P., Sept., 1932) showed the solubility of Strychnine Hydrobromide to vary from approximately 1-80 to 1-800 in water and water-alcohol mixtures. The lowest solubilities were recorded where the concentration of Br⁻ ions was high, as would be the case in the mixture cited by the correspondent. In this example the amount of Strych. Hydrobrom. is approximately 1-2000, which is well within its solubility, and the prescription could be dispensed as written quite safely.

The prescribing of Bromides with Syr. Glycerophos. Co. is frequently queried, as for example:—

R/	
Sod. Brom.	gr. x
Syr. Glycerophos. Co. ad	Sii
Syr. Glycerophos. Co. contains	1/80th gr. Strych.
Hydrochlor. in 60 min., which is approximately	1-4000,
and which seems to provide an adequate margin of	safety, even though the vehicle is nearly saturated with
sugar. In this example the concentration of Br ⁻ ions	



is not as high as in the mixture containing Hydrobromic Acid, and a better solubility than 1-800 could be expected.

Wyburn (A.J.P., Feb., 1939) in a similar study of the incompatibility of the iodides with Strychnine Hydrochloride, found that Strych. Hydrochloride showed a variation in solubility ranging from approx. 1-300 to 1-4000. Here again the solubility was depressed as the concentration of I⁻ ions increased and the solubility of 1-4000 occurred in a solution containing 60 grains of Potassium Iodide per fl. oz. This lowest solubility would allow 12 minims of Liq. Strych. in each fl. oz. of product, i.e. about half as much as could safely be dispensed with bromide.

Miss Large has also published a report on this subject and confirmed the above statements (A.J.P., Aug., 1939).

Bentonite as Stabiliser for Water/Oil Emulsions.

R/		
Dithranol	0.5%
Bentonite	8.0%
Aq. Calcis	} ad	Sii
Ol. Olivae		

When the Bentonite was triturated with the emulsified Olive Oil and Lime Water the emulsion broke. Bentonite was then triturated with Glycerine q.s., then with the Oil, then with the Lime Water, and again the product separated.

We were advised to omit the Bentonite and stabilise the emulsion with Adeps Lanae (240 grains), and this was successful.

Is there a suitable method of incorporation of the Bentonite? —W.W. (Vic.).

Spalton (Pharmaceutical Emulsions and Emulsifying Agents) states that Bentonite stabilises w/oil emulsions, but gives no details of procedure.

G.R.S. (N.S.W.) in this column, A.J.P., April 30, 1953, describes the addition of Bentonite (10 grs. per fl. oz.) to Lotio Calaminae Oleosae by sieving the Bentonite with the Zinc Oxide and Calamine, and triturating with the oil. In the absence of such other powders the Bentonite may be thoroughly wetted and triturated with the Lime Water, the Olive Oil then added and emulsified, and lastly the Dithranol incorporated.

Naphthalene in Ointment.

R/	
Naphthalene	10
Zinc Oxide	10
Venetian Talc	10
Lanolin	10
Vaseline Flav.	10

The above Continental prescription was presented at our pharmacy recently. The use of Naphthalene in ointments or other medicinal preparations is most unusual. We had not encountered it before. The item was clearly not Naphthol.

Reference to Martindale and Squire disclosed that it is used in ointments up to 10% for pruritis. Up to 20% in oil has been used as a parasiticide. We dispensed it, using the following formula:—

Naphthalene	10
Zinc Oxide	20
Venetian Talc	20
Lanoline	20
Vaseline Flav.	30

Naphthalene may be rubbed down to fine powder quite readily in a mortar.

—C.T. (Vic.).

AUSTRALIAN REGULAR ARMY

VACANCIES for PHARMACISTS

Royal Australian Army Medical Corps

Applications are invited from legally qualified pharmacists registered or entitled to be registered in a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. Applicants must be British subjects.

RANK ON ENLISTMENT

Lieutenant with opportunities of promotion to Major.

DURATION OF APPOINTMENT

(a) A short term commission of five years' duration

or

(b) on a career basis; that is, until reaching the age of retirement (at present 55 years).

PAY AND ALLOWANCES PER ANNUM

RANK	SINGLE		MARRIED LIVING IN OR OUT OF CAMP
	LIVING IN CAMP	LIVING OUT OF CAMP	
Lieutenant	£811	£980	£1025
After 2 years	£866	£1035	£1080
Captain	£930	£1099	£1144
After 2 years	£985	£1154	£1199
After 4 years	£1055	£1209	£1254
Major	£1137	£1291	£1336
After 2 years	£1174	£1328	£1473
After 4 years	£1211	£1365	£1510

UNIFORM

An initial issue of clothing and necessities is free.

RETIRING PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES

Pharmacists will be required to contribute to the Defence Forces Retirement Benefits Fund. Pensions or gratuities are payable from the Fund in the event of death or invalidity during service, or subject to completion of a minimum period of service, on retirement on account of age. Officers holding short-service commissions who retire before reaching retiring age are, on retirement, normally entitled to a refund of contributions, and subject to their completing the full term of their engagement, a gratuity under the Pay Code.

DUTIES

To serve as pharmacists in units, camp hospitals or in administrative positions, etc.

LEAVE

Three weeks' leave per year, exclusive of public holidays.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL ATTENTION

Free medical and dental treatment, including hospitalisation, is available to all members.

APPLICATIONS

should be addressed in the respective States to:—

QUEENSLAND: H.Q. Northern Command, Victoria Barracks, Brisbane.

NEW SOUTH WALES: H.Q. Eastern Command, Victoria Barracks, Paddington.

VICTORIA: H.Q. Southern Command, Albert Park Barracks, Melbourne.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: H.Q. Central Command, Keswick Barracks, Adelaide.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA: H.Q. Western Command, Swan Barracks, Perth.

TASMANIA: H.Q. Tasmania Command, Anglesea Barracks, Hobart.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Deputy Director of Medical Services located at the above Headquarters.

"Open Trading" Bill Passed in Victoria

Spirited Debate on Tax-free Privileges

Two Opposition Members Cross Floor to Support Bill

By 17 votes to 12, a motion in committee in the Legislative Council of Victoria, to make the operation of the "open trading" clause in the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Bill contingent upon the payment of Federal taxation, was rejected on a division on November 3.

A similar move had been defeated in the Legislative Assembly, where the Labour Government has a big majority, after one of the liveliest debates of the session. The debate was noteworthy for the splendid case for retail pharmacy submitted by speakers from the Opposition parties (Liberal and Country Party, Country Party and the Holloway Group, now calling itself the Liberal Party).

Mr. Fulton, M.L.C. (Country Party, Gippsland), a former Minister for Health and a former chief president of the Australian Natives' Association, did not follow the party decision to oppose the bill, and after reading a document interlarded with cheap sneers at the Guild, distortions of our case, and cloying praise of the dispensaries movement, he voted with the Labour Party in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Ludbrook (L.C.P., Ballarat), whose attitude to the bill, like that of Mr. Fulton, had been the subject of keen conjecture, also voted with the Labour Party.

A surprise was caused when the division list showed that Mr. Bradbury (C.P., North-East Province) was not present.

Because of illness, neither Sir Frank Clarke (L.C.P., Monash) nor Sir James Kennedy (L.C.P., Higinbotham) was able to attend Parliament. It was reported that Sir Frank Clarke, whose magnificent fight for pharmacy characterised the last attempt, in 1946, to get such a bill passed, was under constant nursing attendance. Sir James Kennedy is in hospital.

"Willing to be Taxed."

Throughout the debate on the bill in both Houses Government speakers reiterated the statement that the dispensaries were "willing to be taxed." This prompted Mr. Warner (L.C.P., Higinbotham), who made a vigorous speech against the tax-free privilege which Labour has conferred upon the dispensaries, to say:

I liked the speech of the Attorney-General and that of Mr. Smith. They said that the friendly societies dispensaries were anxious to pay taxation. One could almost imagine their officials sitting down in the office with their legal adviser, Mr. Slater, writing to the Taxation Department, "Dear Mr. Commissioner: It is with great regret that we find we have not received our income tax assessment for this year. Kindly forward it. From your anxious and prospective taxpayers." (Hansard, No. 13, November 6, 1954, p. 1486.)

Mr. Warner's tilt was directed at Mr. Slater, Attorney-General, and Government supporters because of the fact that the Commonwealth Statutes actually include a law, passed in 1947, which provides for a turnover tax of 15 per cent. on friendly society dispensaries. This law was strongly advocated by Mr. Menzies (then Leader of the Federal Opposition) in the House of Representatives in 1947 during the debate on the Pharmaceutical Benefits Bill. His statements that taxation was necessary to remove the unfair trading advantage which the dispensaries had over the retail chemists were echoed later that year by Mr. Chifley, Prime Minister, in the House of Representatives, and by Senator Ashley, leader of the Senate, when these

Ministers moved the second reading of the Income Tax Assessment Bill No. 2 of 1947.

Approach to Prime Minister.

Following the failure of the attempt to hold up the Victorian bill until the Commonwealth Government decided to enforce the taxation law (which was suspended because the McKenna scheme broke down and left insufficient volume, in the Taxation Commissioner's view, on which to collect tax), the Guild has approached the Prime Minister direct upon the question.

Many persons, both within and outside pharmacy, have wrongly assumed that the Commonwealth tax has been collected in other States, and that Victoria was omitted because the dispensaries did not have the right to open trading. That is not so; when the collection of the tax was deferred by the Federal Commissioner it deferred throughout the Commonwealth. When the law is applied the dispensaries throughout Australia will be affected.

Meanwhile "Hansard" records the sterling fight waged in the Victorian Parliament by the friends of pharmacy. It also records the opposition expressed by Labour speakers, some of them perfervid friendly society officials.

The second reading of the bill was moved in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Galvin, Chief Secretary, on October 12 (see "A.J.P.," October, 1954, and "Hansard," No. 12, October 16, pp. 1075-1080). On the motion of Mr. Petty (L.C.P., Toorak), the debate was adjourned until October 26.

The strength of the Guild's case—that those engaged in the same trading field should bear equal taxation—was sufficient to bring the Opposition parties together upon this issue—with the exception of the two who crossed over to the Labour side. The speeches on the bill are in the issues of "Hansard" for Saturday, October 30 (No. 12), and Saturday, November 6 (No. 13). Mr. Galvin's second reading speech in introducing the bill is contained in "Hansard" of Saturday, October 16 (No. 10).

Highlights of the Debate.

In the tortuous path of contemporary Victorian politics, listeners have come to expect dreary, barren wastes of words in debate, but the Guild's case—no "open trading" without taxation—was handled vigorously and eloquently by the Opposition speakers. The result was to inject more liveliness into the proceedings than had been exhibited over any other measure this session. Here are some highlights:

Mr. Petty (L.C.P., Toorak): Opposition members believe that no section of the community should be given an advantage at the expense of another section, but, unfortunately, that is what is suggested in the amendment proposed in clause 4. It seeks to extend to dispensaries the privilege of engaging in "open trading" in competition with chemists. At present dispensaries do not pay income tax on any profits they earn, but chemists—of whom there are more than 1000 in Victoria—have to do so. Any business must meet running costs—and income tax is only a cost, when it is all said and done—and enable the proprietor to receive what is equivalent to a wage, plus a margin for conducting the business. It is unfair to provide by legislation for one section of the trading community to receive an advantage over another.

A similar Bill to the one now under consideration

was defeated in this Parliament in 1946. At that time honourable members in both Houses emphasised the important part that the united friendly societies' dispensaries played in Victoria. I quote from page 4341 of volume 223 of "Hansard," when, during the debate on the Friendly Societies Bill in the Legislative Council in 1946, Sir Frank Clarke said—

"I have not the slightest doubt that the 1000 chemists—and the 200 ex-servicemen who are endeavouring to obtain a difficult degree in a highly qualified profession—will be gravely imperilled by this legislation."

One reason why a chain organisation of chemists in Australia, particularly in Victoria, is not desired, is that the personal interest and attention of the chemist should be a factor in the conduct of a chemist's shop. Some years ago legislation was enacted practically to prohibit the setting up of stores in this country. It is still the general opinion, I would say, that chain chemist stores should be prohibited.

The Government would be wise to reconsider clause 4 of the Bill, which will be opposed by members on the Opposition side of the House and also in another place. If that provision were eliminated, the measure would be assured of a speedy passage through the House.

Dispensary Spokesman.

Mr. Stoddart (Lab., Gippsland North), a dispensary official: In New South Wales chemists are still making profits in competition with dispensaries, which are permitted to trade with the public. At no time have the dispensaries denied that they should pay taxation. Under the relevant Commonwealth legislation they ought to be liable to taxation, but it is the Federal Government's prerogative to say whether they shall actually contribute.

The annual report of Mr. A. B. Shelton, the Registrar of Friendly Societies in New South Wales, has made it clear that there is no reason why the New South Wales dispensaries—they are all engaged in open trading—should not be taxed. In fact, the implication is that legally they should be. This should also apply to Victoria.

Mr. Sheehan: Has not every other State in the Commonwealth enacted legislation similar to the proposals contained in the Bill?

Mr. Galvin (to Mr. Sheehan): There are only two dispensaries in Western Australia. To the best of our knowledge, they are open traders.

[Note: According to Mr. G. H. Dallimore, the dispensaries in Western Australia do not trade openly with the public.—Ed.]

"Socialism By Stealth."

Mr. Mitchell (C.P., Benambra): In certain spheres this disgraceful proposal has been styled "Socialism by stealth." It is nothing of the sort; it is Socialism by blatant arrogance—the arrogance of upstarts who would grind individual people into the dust. In this proposal we see one of those paving stones which the Government and the Trades Hall are assiduously making to pave the way for the onslaught of Communism and the turning of Australia into a second Soviet.

Many protests have been received concerning the proposed legislation, including one from Beechworth traders, embracing a hardware merchant, shoes salesmen, an authorised newsagent, a master draper, a cafe proprietor, a milk vendor, a hairdresser and tobacconist, a ladies' hairdresser, a grocer, a tailor, an owner of a sports and gift store, an electrical goods retailer, and so on. This measure will not stop at chemists. Chemists merely happen to be the first convenient target, and apparently they will be the martyrs in a "Moscow trial," originating at the Trades Hall. When the chemists are decimated, it will become the turn of the bootmaker, the ladies' hairdresser, the butcher, and all the other people who have already expressed concern. It is only the beginning of the long Appian Way towards Socialism.

Chemists' Personal Service.

I concede that, in outlying corners of the State, chemists sell such articles as tennis rackets and wireless sets; they must do so, otherwise those of us who live in isolated regions would not be provided with the services of chemists. The Government's claim in that regard, however, has been grossly exaggerated.

Irrespective of how sincerely and how carefully dispensaries conduct themselves, they cannot give the personal service that is accorded by the ordinary present-day chemist. Those persons who work in dispensaries are essentially 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock employees; to them it is just another job. They do not render personal service of the type given by pharmaceutical chemists who trade at such places as Corryong, Tallangatta, Wodonga and Wangaratta.

Sir Albert Lind: At any hour of the day or night.

Mr. Mitchell: That is so. During the week-end or at any hour of the day or night, if we want medicine at Corryong, our chemist will supply it. That service is what this Bill aims to destroy. The measure is also aimed at removing preference to returned soldiers. This Bill is coldly calculated to wreck the commercial prospects of those young men, and to deny them privileges for which they fought.

In remote areas of the State, such as the district in the shadow of the Alps in which I live, chemists virtually pioneered the territory, and they gave us our medicines. With all due respect to friendly societies, they did not go out into the bush and lead a rough and tough life, without amenities, to serve the people—but the chemists did. I know jolly well that in our corner of the State if I want anything from the local chemist I get his wholehearted support.

"Will Not Under-cut."

Mr. Gray (Lab., Box Hill): Do members of the Opposition want the public to believe that if this measure is passed any chemist will go out of business? That will not be the case. Those people who desire to trade with a society's dispensary will do so; those who do not wish to will trade elsewhere. If a business is so situated as to be convenient to a person desiring to purchase goods therefrom, that establishment will get the business. That will be the test.

Mr. Turnbull: Would not a dispensary be in a position to sell more cheaply than a chemist, in view of its taxation concessions?

Mr. Gray: That might be so, but I am prepared to accept the honourable word of the dispensaries that they will not under-cut the chemists. Legislation for the imposition of taxation is available if the Federal Government wants to apply it. The friendly societies organisations say, "We do not object in the least; if you want to apply the taxation, apply it."

Colonel Dennett (Caulfield): I regard as the crux of the Bill the completely unfair competitive basis on which the dispensaries are to be placed in comparison with legitimate chemists. The whole crux of the matter is the taxation aspect as related to clause 4 of the bill. If the Government will not agree to that proposal, I shall have to appeal for support for my amendment, the effect of which will be that clause 4 shall not be proclaimed by the Governor in Council; in other words, that it shall not become operative until such time as dispensaries are placed on an equal footing with chemists in the matter of taxation.

Mr. Galvin: If the dispensaries are going to make such colossal profits in Victoria, why have not similar institutions in New South Wales made profits?

Colonel Dennett: The Chief Secretary knows that the number of dispensaries in New South Wales is pegged by legislation at 22. I am well informed on this aspect.

Mr. Galvin: New South Wales dispensaries are not making colossal profits.

Colonel Dennett: The circumstances in that State are different. Will the Chief Secretary accept my suggestion that clause 4 be withdrawn?

Mr. Galvin: I regret that I cannot do so. This Government cannot tell the Commonwealth Government what to do.

Colonel Dennett: A small but authoritative number of spokesmen for the friendly societies has said that the societies are willing to pay taxation. Is that statement true or false?

Mr. Stoddart: It is true.

Colonel Dennett: Therefore, I suggest that we get away from this unreasonable and unjustifiable basis of competition by the Government's agreeing to my proposal to delay the operation of this measure until the dispensaries are taxed.

Mr. Gray: Why thrust the onus on the dispensaries; it is surely not their responsibility.

Colonel Dennett: I know that it is not. It is completely unthinkable that a Federal Government of the honourable member's political complexion or of mine would leave taxation legislation in mid-air.

Mr. Whately (L.C.P., Camberwell): The outlook of the Opposition is entirely reasonable. It involves no criticism of dispensaries, and actually not much criticism of the Government, although Opposition members point out the inconsistency of the Government and how improper is its action in trying to alter the fundamental nature of friendly societies by turning them into capitalistic competitive businesses, enjoying most unjust advantages given them at the dictates of Parliament.

Junior "Blows the Gaff."

Sir Thomas Maltby (L.C.P., Barwon): I am reluctant to reflect upon the sincerity of members of the Government, and if the Government is sincere, when it says that it has no objection to friendly societies being subjected to taxation on ordinary business, then we are all in agreement. If the Government is sincere, it will accept an amendment to be moved in Committee, whereby this measure, when it becomes an Act, shall be applied upon friendly societies being subject to taxation, as are their competitors. The honourable member for Gippsland North mutters something.

Mr. Stoddart: I muttered that we have no control over the Commonwealth Government.

Sir Thomas Maltby: That is the admission I wanted from the mouths of babes and sucklings. The honourable member for Gippsland North has exposed the Government's case. Ministers offer willing acceptance of the Opposition's proposal in the belief that the Commonwealth Government will not apply its taxation. In the meanwhile, the friendly societies will go on merrily trading. I should have expected that a Socialist Government would have been the greatest exponent of equality of taxation. To be consistent, the honourable member would approve of the exemption of members of the Chamber of Manufactures. I am sorry for the honourable member for Gippsland North.

Mr. Stoddart: I am giving you a ruling on friendly societies. I read their explanation.

Sir Thomas Maltby: The honourable member means that he did not intend to give the Government's case away. I think I shall be merely wasting time, since the lowliest junior Government supporter has blown the gaff.

Mr. Turnbull (L.C.P., Korong): I propose to vote against this motion, and it is proper that I should say why I shall do so. The main reason for my opposition is that this measure proposes giving open trading to dispensaries which enjoy purchasing and taxation advantages over private chemists. It has been mentioned quite frequently that chemists sell commodities other than medical requirements. No one will deny that fact, but if they were not permitted to do so many country towns throughout Victoria would not have the services of chemists available. Surely the members of the Labour Party do not want such a state of affairs to exist. The chemist is an important person in any community. I believe that he is enabled to make a livelihood in country towns and provide a very essential service because he is permitted to sell other lines. I am

afraid that if the Bill is passed without amendment there might be established in country towns, where there are now one or two chemists operating, a dispensary, which will be permitted to sell anything from baby powders to bulldozers. With the trading advantages they receive, dispensaries will be able to cut prices and run established chemists out of business. If that occurred, the people in such communities would not be able to get prescriptions made up during week-ends and holidays, when dispensaries do not open for business.

The honourable member for Box Hill assured us—I do not know whether he had authority to do so—that dispensaries will not cut prices if they are permitted to engage in open trading, but I am not prepared to accept that assurance.

Mr. McDonald (Shepparton, Leader of the Country Party): Several principles are involved in the Bill, which, it has been asserted, is an attack upon private enterprise. I would not object to the trading provision if friendly societies were paying taxation on their trading profits, but I do object to a group of persons engaged in trade receiving special legislative sanction to enjoy advantages not enjoyed by their competitors. That is distinctly unfair. The proposal could have serious repercussions, apart from the returned soldier angle already mentioned. About 33 existing dispensaries are involved, but if the Bill is passed one does not know by how many that number will be increased. It will be possible for dispensaries to be established in country towns with complete trading rights, backed by financial support under the provisions of clause 5. That is a negation of the principle of encouraging private enterprise. It confers benefits on sections of a trade which are not available to all competing in the trade.

Mr. Rylah (L.C.P., Kew): I have received a letter which was sent to me—and I assume to all other members—by the Association of Friendly Societies of Victoria. I consider it to be one of the most reasonable submissions made to me since I have been a member of the House. The only comment concerning clause 4 is—

Re Friendly Societies Dispensaries. The United Friendly Societies' Dispensaries' Association has asked that the Friendly Societies Act be amended to allow dispensaries to trade with the public, and I desire to say that the Association's request has the support of the Association of Friendly Societies of Victoria.

If ever a proposal has been damned with faint praise, that is it. The comment is different from the illogical and almost hysterical letter written by the United Friendly Societies Dispensaries, urging Opposition members to support the proposal, and attacking chemists. One would think that chemists as a race are probably the most merciless, profit-seeking people in the community. They have been accused of doing everything except giving service to the public. Similar accusations were made against the medical profession in this House about 12 months ago.

Chemists are not the horrible people we have been led to believe. Some have shown initiative by selling other lines than those normally found in a chemist's shop. The great proportion of them are selling chemists' lines only, or those which are incidental to their business. The Chief Secretary smiles, and no doubt he knows of dozens of cases where lines are sold that are not strictly regarded as chemists' goods. I also know some, but in hundreds of cases chemists are rendering good service to the community.

Chemists' R.S.L. Sub-Section Quoted.

Mr. Rylah went on: The president of the Victorian Chemists' Sub Branch of the Returned Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia is concerned about the legislation, and he should know what he is talking about. I have a letter dated September 27 last, signed by Mr. L. B. Allen, the president, and I understand copies have been circulated to all members, so that no member may plead ignorance of it. The letter states, *inter alia*—

Three hundred qualified chemists in Victoria returned from war service, and are again following their profession.

A further 200 ex-service personnel did their pharmacy course through Commonwealth Rehabilitation Training Scheme, and some 163 qualified, and are now in retail pharmacy in Victoria.

Many of these men have bought businesses, have married, and have young children—all the things that they had dreamt of during those years of war, and are now reaching the stage where they could begin to reap the reward of their steady persistence and endeavour.

And now we come to the possibility of the entrance of grossly unfair competition as a threat to their very existence.

Is it a fair reward for the services given by these men to their country in time of need to now see the threat of unfair competition in the form of tax-free and specially privileged friendly societies being given open trading rights?

The letter expresses quite clearly the views of returned servicemen, who are gravely concerned about this proposed legislation.

No Loans to Dispensaries.

The debate thus opened up was continued with a thoughtful suggestion by Mr. McDonald, Country Party leader, who mentioned a point raised by Mr. Mitchell concerning clause 5 of the Bill.

Mr. Galvin said that the Government would consider amending the Bill to eliminate the possibility that loans by friendly societies would be used to expand the business of dispensaries.

Mr. McDonald: Will the Chief Secretary, on behalf of the Government, assure me that the clause will be amended to provide that it will be used for no other purpose?

Mr. Galvin: If such a possibility exists, yes.

The Bill was read a second time, and in Committee.

Colonel Leggatt (L.C.P., Mornington) suggested an amendment of clause 5. The clause proposes the insertion of a paragraph at the end of sub-section (i) of section 17 of the Principal Act, providing, *inter alia*:

Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the trustees of a society or branch, with the consent of the committee of management and the approval of the Government Statist, may lend any moneys of the society or branch (not being moneys in any fund established to meet benefits payable by the society or branch) for any period not exceeding 30 years to any other society or branch which is conducting or proposes to conduct any business or function. . . .

Colonel Leggatt: My proposal is that after the word "function" the following words be inserted in parentheses, "but not for the promotion of any dispensary."

Mr. Cain (Premier): We have already promised that consideration will be given to the matter after the third reading of the bill.

On October 27 the Legislative Assembly further considered the Bill in Committee.

Postponed clause 4—

For paragraphs (b) and (c) of sub-section (XI) of section sixteen of the Principal Act there shall be substituted the following paragraph:—

"(b) Notwithstanding anything in this or any other Act, all such medicines and appliances may, where the rules so allow, be sold and supplied to any persons, whether or not members of the society or branch."

Colonel Dennett (Caulfield): I move—

That the following words be added to the clause—

"() This section shall not come into operation until a day appointed by the Governor in Council, but such day shall not be so appointed unless and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that income tax is payable pursuant to a Commonwealth Act by societies and branches in relation to profits arising from the sale and supply of such medicines and appliances by such societies and branches."

Amendment "Not Acceptable."

Mr. Galvin (Chief Secretary): The Government cannot accept the amendment. Although there has been much reference to the Right Honourable the late Ben Chifley and to the Honourable Senator McKenna, there has been no mention of a report submitted to the present Federal Minister for Health and the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Fadden, the Federal Treasurer, by a committee presided over by a Mr. Gunn. That was submitted in 1952, and recommended a scale of taxation to be imposed upon dispensaries engaged in open trading. In his wisdom, Sir Arthur Fadden—I make no criticism of him, because I think it is his prerogative—has not implemented that report. The dispensary movement in Victoria was quite happy to accept the recommendations of the committee I have mentioned. Its recommendation was on a basis of 10 per cent.

Colonel Dennett: Fifteen per cent.

Mr. Galvin: There were three phases of taxation recommended. One phase dealt with normal trading in appliances outside of dispensing; another related to free medicine; and the third recommended the imposition of 6/- in the £1 on overall profits.

In December, 1946, the friendly societies said they were prepared to pay income tax. In 1954 they are still prepared to pay it. In 1952 the present Federal Treasurer appointed a committee to examine the position, and it recommended that the dispensaries should pay income tax. The friendly societies have informed our Government that they are prepared to pay taxation if the Federal Government will implement the recommendation of the committee appointed by the Federal Treasurer. I suggest that Opposition members have more influence with the Prime Minister, the Treasurer and the Minister for Health than I have. Therefore they should submit their representations to members of the Commonwealth Government.

The amendment moved by Col. Dennett was defeated on a division by 27 votes to 17. The voting was on party lines. The bill was read a third time, the House dividing again. The voting was: Ayes 28, Noes 27.

Mr. Galvin (Chief Secretary): Clause 5 provides—

At the end of sub-section (I) of section seventeen of the Principal Act there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

"(i) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this section, the trustees of a society or branch, with the consent of the committee of management and the approval of the Government Statist, may lend any moneys of the society or branch (not being moneys in any fund established to meet benefits payable by the society or branch) for any period not exceeding thirty years to any other society or branch which is conducting or proposes to conduct any business or function for the benefit of the members of such first-mentioned society or branch, and on terms which include—

(i) The payment of interest on the unpaid capital balance from time to time outstanding at a rate of not less than Three per centum per annum; and

(ii) The repayment, commencing not more than five years after the making of the loan, of the capital amount of the loan by annual instalments, each of not less than Four per centum of that capital amount."

I move—

That in proposed new paragraph (i), after the word "function," the words "(not including or relating to the dispensing of medicines or the sale or supply of medicines or medical or surgical appliances)" be inserted.

In the Legislative Council.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was transmitted to the Legislative Council. The Council debated it on the night of November 3, in an atmosphere of tension, because of party negotiations over the Par-



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liamentary Salaries Bill and the Landlord and Tenant Bill.

After a brisk two-hour debate, the second reading of the Bill was agreed to on the voices. Mr. Cameron (L.C.P., East Yarra Province) then moved an amendment identical with that which had been moved in the Legislative Assembly by Col. Dennett, and defeated.

Mr. Cameron said: We have no objection to the dispensaries trading openly with all sections of the public. At the same time, we realise that they should be placed on the same basis of fair competition as that existing between traders in any other walks of life. It is with the intention of bringing them into line as competitors of private enterprise that the amendment has been moved. As the Minister in charge of the Bill and other exponents of the clause have stated, friendly societies dispensaries agree to pay taxes.

Mr. Slater (Attorney-General) said that the amendment was entirely unacceptable to the Government. Its acceptance would completely frustrate the major principle of the Bill, which would be a most valuable adjunct to the friendly society movement. If the Council is anxious to ensure that there is complete fairness in trading, then it should contact the Pharmaceutical Guild, and get the chemists' organisation to make representations to have taxation imposed upon the dispensaries. That is the logical course. As the Premier pointed out, and as the Government has been advised, under the law the Commonwealth Government should impose the taxation.

The amendment was defeated on a division by 17 votes to 12, and the Bill passed.

SALE OF MEDICINES RESERVED TO PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS IN NEW JERSEY

"The New Jersey Journal of Pharmacy" reports that the Supreme Court in that State has determined by a majority of six to one that the Pharmacy Board is right in its interpretation of the Pharmacy Act to mean that proprietary medicines may not be sold except under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist.

This verdict is hailed with much pleasure by New Jersey chemists.

The New Jersey Pharmacy Act provides that drugs, medicines and poisons shall be sold only under the personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, but makes an exception in favour of the sale of non-poisonous or proprietary medicines. In the Supreme Court judgment which has been given very many cases in the lower courts are reviewed. Thus in the Crescent Bottle Works versus the Board of Pharmacy it was found that "Dukes Magnesia Citro Tartrate" was a drug or medicine which was outside the statutory exemption.

The action which has just been heard was brought by the Proprietary Association which sought a clearer definition of the meaning of "patent medicine" and "proprietary medicine."

Substances which had been held by courts to be medicines saleable only under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist were packed lines of Essence of Peppermint, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Camphorated Oil, Tincture of Iodide, etc.

It would appear that the Proprietary Association contended that these were not proprietaries and therefore outside restrictive provisions.

The Court declined to define the terms in dispute, and in the judgment it was stated that, although there is jurisdiction in the courts to grant general declaration relative, the exercise of such jurisdiction may and generally should be declined where the declaration will not terminate the uncertainty or controversy giving rise to the proceedings.

The appeal of the Proprietary Association was dismissed without costs.

Guild Leaders Honoured

Life Memberships for Messrs. Leggo, Iliffe and K. E. Thomas

Progress of the Guild, and the debt that members owed to its leaders, was the theme of speeches on Thursday, October 28, at the Oriental Hotel, Melbourne, where the President (Mr. F. N. Lee) and members of the Victorian State Branch Committee of the Guild entertained members of the Federal Council and Federal executive officers. Honorary life membership certificates were presented to Messrs. Orion Leggo and W. R. Iliffe.

Among the guests was the first Federal President of the Guild (Mr. A. W. McGibbony), who entertained



Mr. Scott congratulates Mr. Leggo after presenting him with an honorary life membership certificate. L. to R.: Mr. Dom Crowley (Vic. State Treasurer), Mr. Walter C. Cotterell (Federal Treasurer), Mr. O. C. V. Leggo, Mr. Eric Scott.

the company with a vivid account of the early history and struggles of the Guild. Mr. Jack Richardson, one of Queensland's leading Guild and Society members, was also a guest.

Presentation of the honorary life membership certificate to Mr. Leggo was made by the Federal President (Mr. Eric Scott), who outlined Mr. Leggo's conspicuous service to the Guild as State official, Federal delegate, former Federal Treasurer, and as Honorary Merchandising Supervisor. The name of Mr. Leggo, he said, was known to chemists right round Australia, and his work for the Guild would form a lasting tribute to his name.

Mr. Leggo's Response.

Mr. Leggo, in responding, said:

"It is indeed a proud moment for me, and I appreciate fully the words spoken, especially when the Federal President stated that we are, each of us, looking at the one Goal, and I would say that it is to be hoped we will never be looking out from the one Gaol.

"However, from jest to earnest: I look upon the handing of this Certificate to me as being the touch upon the shoulder with the sword, and I am thrilled to be among the honoured recipients of 'The Knighthood of the Guild.'

"To have been a sharer in the team spirit which has built a mighty power, to wit, the greatest pharmaceutical organisation of its kind in the world, has indeed been a privilege, and I hope to be long spared to assist in seeing that, kept under control and operating in

true perspective, it will prove a worthy servant of the Cause. I would here refer to the opening lines of the thesis which was submitted in 1944 to the Guild just prior to the facing of post-war problems, when we likened our then prospective power to that of steam

'Harness me down with your iron bands,
Be sure of your curb and rein,
For I scorn the power of your puny hands
As the tempest scorns the rain.'

"Now much lies ahead for the team spirit to handle, and I exhort the enjoinder of all in a never-ceasing effort for the good of our Cause, and may we ever be inspired by those age-old lines . . .

'Standing at the foot, boys,
Gazing at the sky,
How can we get up, boys,
If we never try?
"Though we stumble oft, boys,
Never be downcast,
Let's try and try again, boys;
We'll succeed at last.'

Presentation to Mr. Iliffe.

Mr. Dallimore presented the honorary life membership certificate to Mr. Iliffe, who said:

"I thank the Federal Council for conferring a Life Membership upon me, which I take as an honour not only to myself but to Victoria and the district I represent. It is a gift which I wish to share with my wife, because of her unselfish attitude toward the work I have performed through the years—at the cost of many lonely times for her.

"I joined the State Branch Committee, not for anything I could get out of it personally, but because of my desire to have a say in things that affected my business and to do something for my fellow-pharmacist.

"I had no visions of ever holding office, but rapidly found so much to interest me that I could not refuse to work when called upon.

"The good fellowship of those with whom and for whom I worked was something that money cannot buy, and something I have valued more than anything that



The Deputy Federal President, Mr. G. H. Dallimore, presents an honorary life membership certificate to Mr. W. R. Iliffe. Mr. A. W. McGibbony, the first Federal President, on right.

Pharmacy has to give. Anything that I may have done for the Guild has been a real pleasure to me, and something I shall remember all my life."

The remainder of the evening was devoted to reminiscences and stories. Messrs. McGibbony, Richardson and Smith recalled some early history of the Guild, and spoke of Guild stalwarts—"Reg" Rutter, "Ted" Lipsham, Hugh Howling, Loris Ingamells and Frank Phillips, to name some of the best known.

Mr. McGibbony Looks Back.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McGibbony said: "You may remember that the first idea of the Guild was to organise the whole of pharmacy—"

Mr. L. W. Smith: That was your old love, Mac! (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. McGibbony: But it was ruled out—I think it was at the Perth Conference in 1926—because we were master pharmacists. I think it was a great pity that ways and means were not found, because I think you should bring the qualified assistants in to make sure you have someone coming on. In forming the Guild we had to make sure that in laying down any particular rule we could enforce it. That was one of the cardinal victories. I still think that there may be some way of overcoming the difficulty of masters and assistants belonging to the same organisation—such as associate members.

I do want to thank you for your kindness in listening to me, for I find that I have been riding a hobby horse. (Laughter.) I hope that I may be able to put my ideas on paper, and with the help of men like Les Smith, Orion and others we may be able to record the facts of how we came into existence.

The health of the Deputy Federal President of the Guild (Mr. George Dallimore), who intends to travel overseas with Mrs. Dallimore next year, was honoured



Presidential Chair: The Guild Federal President's chair in the new board room at Guild House. The chair, which is of Queensland maple and upholstered in green hide, is the gift of the first Federal President of the Guild, Mr. A. W. McGibbony.

at the instance of Mr. W. E. Martin (Q.), who was chosen to act as Deputy Federal President in Mr. Dallimore's absence.

Mr. Martin said that all would recognise the worth of George Dallimore in the 20 years in which he had been active in the Federal sphere. No one could doubt, said Mr. Martin, the splendid spirit of co-operation in that sphere.

"Guild Should Have Young Leaders."

Mr. Dallimore, in responding, said that he was somewhat overcome by the good wishes, but what had im-

pressed him most that night was to observe the large number of new faces round the table. It was wrong that the decisions of the Guild should be made by those who were growing old. That was why he had retired as State President in favour of Mr. Griff Allan. The older men should not build the world of the future. It was a young man's job. "In the Commonwealth Government scheme today," Mr. Dallimore added, "you have a scheme that only a pharmacist can handle."



Another view of Guild House board room, showing pairs of chairs upholstered in green hide which are the gifts of each of the State Branch Committees, P.D.L. and "The A.J.P." Board of Management.

Mr. Walter Cotterell (Federal Treasurer of the Guild, and President of the South Australian Branch) said that it was a privilege to have listened to the wise words of Mr. McGibbony. All pharmacists were striving for the same goal, and an assemblage such as that night's cemented the bonds of friendship. Mr. Iliffe had done yeoman service for the Guild, and Mr. Leggo's name was known throughout Australia.

Tribute to Mr. Keith Thomas.

Mr. Scott said that a third honorary life membership certificate had also been awarded by the Federal Council at its recent meeting. The recipient was Mr. Keith Thomas, a member of the New South Wales State Branch Committee and of the Guild Statistical Bureau, whose work on pricing had been magnificent. In his sphere Mr. Thomas had been foremost, following in the footsteps of the late Mr. Harold Burnet.

"I would like the New South Wales delegates to take back to their table my expression of thanks for the magnificent job that Mr. Thomas has done," Mr. Scott said. "We are very fortunate to have a man of his calibre. I hope that the New South Wales delegates will convey to him our gratitude for his work."

Mr. L. W. Smith Reminisces.

Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the New South Wales Branch, said: First, let me extend my sincere thanks, Mr. Chairman, for your hospitality, which I hope that we in New South Wales will be able to reciprocate. We often seem to be submerged—or very nearly submerged—with all sorts of troubles. I sometimes think they are never ending. I think that Mr. McGibbony, Mr. Scott, Mr. Leggo and myself are the only original members of the Guild Committees who have been in office continually since the inception of the Guild. We have been through some bitter battles, and since the advent of the Government work the pressure has continued unabated.

Mr. Smith then gave an informal and characteristically racy account of some of the incidents that had

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marked themselves upon his memory through the years.

Mr. G. D. Allan, President of the West Australian Branch of the Guild, said that he counted himself privileged to be at the other end of the stick, as it were, to Mr. McGibbony. He was one of the younger members of the Guild associated with official pharmacy. They had inherited a great tradition, founded by such men as Messrs. McGibbony, Leggo, Iliffe, Thomas and others. "I have a lot to live up to in pharmacy," Mr. Allan declared. "I have to follow George Dallimore as President of the State Branch. It is not easy, but I find that my job is considerably helped by the assistance that members of the West Australian State Branch Committee give me. Without their help a President's job would be almost impossible, and I pay them due tribute. In conclusion, I express my warm thanks to Mr. Fred Lee as State President of Victoria for his work in the Federal sphere, and for bringing us all together tonight." (Applause.)

Mr. Lee acknowledged the toast in a happy speech.

Public Relations: "Bread Upon the Waters."

During the evening Mr. Lee referred to the completeness of the case prepared by Mr. Keith Attiwill, Federal Public Relations Director, and presented to members of the Victorian Parliament during the debate on the second reading of the Friendly Societies (Amendment) Bill.

Mr. Attiwill responded by mentioning that public relations was an intangible part of a profession's contribution to its own progress. The public relations message was like the Scriptural bread that was cast upon the waters—it returned after many days. To illustrate the point, Mr. Attiwill said that he had been advised that Mr. Russ Tyson, of Queensland, had given pharmacy a splendid advertisement by reading a listener's contribution over the A.B.C. He had written to Mr. Tyson for a copy of the script, but in the meantime Mr. Jack Richardson, of Brisbane, who knew Mr. Tyson personally, had handed him a copy, which Mr. Attiwill read. It is as follows:—

"A chemist is a mysterious mixture of solids, liquids and anaesthetic gases. He is an expert on bunions, bow-ties, hypodermic needles, unobtrusive poisoning, healthy drains, cures for imaginary ills, and, 'nerves'—that sacred and most versatile of all ills!

"A chemist may be in all stages of synthesis and disintegration—the problem is to tell which is which. He is generally to be found near a mixing bowl, stirring with boyish enthusiasm an evil-smelling, black, oily liquid. He wears an expression of apprehension except when confronted with a prescription, when it is one of nonplussed bewilderment or owl-like wisdom.

"He has to cope with frightened patients, belligerent doctors, well-meaning apprentices, cheeky little boys and well-informed vets.

"He is many things to all men. To the physician he is a good right hand. To the patient he is a source of comfort. To society he is the protector of the public health. To his customers he is neighbour and good friend. Medical man who is also merchant, the chemist's wares are information, entertainment, beauty, comfort, health and life itself. Private citizen who is also quasi-agent of the State, his position as supplier of medicines is equalled in importance only by his responsibility as custodian of poisons.

"He is the solace of the suffering, frightened, and bewildered; confidant of the downfallen and disgraced; encyclopaedia for the curious. He is a patient listener to his neighbours' problems; medical, personal and others. He is all these things and more—because his people have asked it of him, and because the very corner-stones of his occupation are Trust, Knowledge, Precision, Compassion and Service."—(Sent in by J. Fairfax.)

C. L. BUTCHERS MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

This Scholarship, which is awarded by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, carries payment of all fees for tuition at the Victorian College of Pharmacy, and for books and apparatus for the four years of the course, subject to the holder making satisfactory progress throughout the course. The next scholarship will be awarded in 1955.

This Scholarship is open to boys and girls over 16 years of age, but who will not have reached 19 years of age on December 31, 1954, and who have passed the School Leaving Examination in the requisite five subjects or the Preliminary Examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Possession of the Matriculation Examination Certificate is an advantage. The selected applicant will be required to enter Articles of Apprenticeship with a registered pharmaceutical chemist for four years, in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Act 1928, Part III.

Applications must reach the Secretary of the Society before February 1, 1955.

F. C. KENT,
Secretary.

Economics of Pharmacy

By H. W. Toms, B.Com. (Lond.), M.P.S., D.B.A., Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

No. 7: Supply of Pharmacies.

The supply of pharmacies depends upon the demand for pharmaceutical goods and services. In countries like Australia, Great Britain and the United States individual pharmacists or business men try to assess the demand, and they must then accept the risks inherent in providing such a service. Statements are sometimes made by a local authority that a community wishes a pharmacy to be opened in its locality. Much disappointment and financial distress awaits an enthusiastic but inexperienced pharmacist who allows his judgment to be influenced by an expression of mere desire or need. Demand, it must be remembered, means demand "at a price." Demand cannot be satisfied, unless the community is willing and able to pay for the services. Thus, potential sales are the pharmacist's only criteria of the community's ability to pay. Before coming to a final decision, therefore, he must consider future prospects and the level of estimated sales in relation to anticipated expenses. Only if the operation of a pharmacy promises to yield a surplus above total costs, including the proprietor's salary and interest payment on capital, will a supply be forthcoming. As a rough guide, a population of about 3000 is needed to support a pharmacy in English-speaking countries, but this figure is too much "average" to serve as a reliable and universal yardstick in individual cases. For Victoria the figure is nearer 2250. Obviously, the size of the population is only one of several factors which determine the supply of pharmacies. Local spending power, seasonal population changes, social habits, sickness incidence, sex and age structure of the population, competition from unqualified traders, type of merchandise, number and size of existing pharmacies, local staff position, supply of capital, etc., are some of the others. When potential sales and existing facilities are critically examined, the fact must not be overlooked that the average turnover of existing pharmacies may vary considerably. With an average of £13,300 turnover per year for the whole of Australia, pharmacies in New South Wales show a turnover of about £15,000, while those in South Australia come nearer £11,500. These differences are partly explained by the greater number of large city pharmacies in N.S.W., where pharmacies tend to be larger than in other parts of Australia. Similarly, drug store sales per family during 1948 in Florida (U.S.A.) were almost twice those in Tennessee. The average pharmacy in Florida, catering for 651 families, had a turnover of \$88,000; the pharmaceutical demand of 854 families in Tennessee provided only an average turnover of \$55,000. The pattern of sales in Britain is almost identical, and clearly indicates that it is the type of area which is mainly responsible for such sales differences. The average number of National Health Service Prescriptions dispensed per 1000 population in England is given in the following table, together with the type of area in which they were issued.

Although for the whole of England the pharmaceutical cost per person averaged £1.11 in 1953, the average for an industrial town (Blackburn) was £1.68; the drug bill in rural Huntingdon was only £0.66. Unfortunately, it is not always possible to classify any one area as purely industrial, seaside resort, residential, etc. Most towns and districts combine several characteristics in their build-up. The following table has been prepared to establish a measure of the pharmacy/population ratio in "pure" areas, and to indicate the volume of annual sales per person which can reasonably be expected in such areas. It should be understood that "expenditure per person" and "annual sales per person of population" are not identical terms. To

Average Number of Prescriptions Dispensed Per 1000 Population.

Monthly Figures: England.

	Rural		Residential		Industrial	
	1952-3	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54	1952-53	1953-54
July	310	330	370	380	440	460
August	270	280	330	340	400	390
September	300	320	370	370	480	480
October	350	360	410	440	540	560
November	320	350	390	420	530	540
December	370	360	470	440	570	520
January	470		590		660	
February	440		520		610	
March	420		490		600	
April	350		410		500	
May	330		390		480	
June	310		370		460	
Total	4240		5110		6270	

draw the conclusion that people who reside in city-centres spend more than 18 times as much as farmers would be completely fallacious. It is true that pharmacy sales in city-centres, expressed in terms of the number of resident population, exceed those of rural pharmacies by more than 18 times, but there are eight times as many pharmacies in city-centres, and the cost of operating such establishments varies widely.

Number of Pharmacies Per 10,000 Population and Annual Average Sales Per Person.

Type of Area	Number of Pharmacies	Annual Sales Per Person of Population
City Centre	12.5	£8.5
Seaside Resort	6.5	6.0
Market Town	4.5	5.3
Port and Harbour	4.0	4.0
Residential	3.5	3.5
Industrial	2.0	2.3
Rural	1.5	1.0

These figures are based on the findings of the Census of Distribution (G.B. 1950) and—in the absence of any reliable supporting data—the value of the annual sales per person should be increased by 20%, to be applicable to present-day conditions in Australia.

In theory, the supply of pharmacies will never be forthcoming, unless the price offered by the buyer is sufficiently high. Unfortunately, however, the economic path of pharmacy is paved with "economic friction." The wish to become a proprietor-pharmacist, the special scenic beauty and amenities of a particular locality, and a lack of knowledge in commercial matters tempt some pharmacists "to supply," forgetting completely to take their own personal costs into consideration. Undoubtedly a free pharmaceutical economy leads to economic waste. Too many pharmacies are opened, irrespectively of demand. Consequently, almost one-quarter of them are operating below an accepted economic level. Such a development is likely to have serious repercussions in the future, because it tends to lower the pharmacist's social and economic status.

To safeguard the professional aspect of our calling, various systems of limitation have been suggested from time to time, and—in some quarters—the application of restrictive measures has been hailed as a new approach to our many pressing problems. There is nothing new



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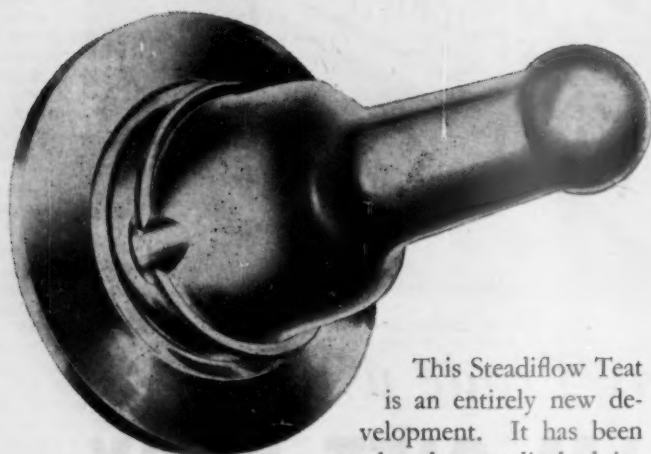
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BY ANSELL

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6 POINTS THAT MAKE SALES

6 POINTS THAT MAKE SALES

1. DESIGNED ON MEDICAL ADVICE

The new Steadiflow Teat has been designed on medical advice. The problem was to produce a teat which satisfied professional demands and which also gave a natural easy flow. This Steadiflow Teat is the result and it constitutes a major development in artificial feeding.

2. PRESERVES THE NATURAL MOUTH GROWTH

Note the new High Shoulder to the teat. This helps hold the baby's mouth and teeth in the perfectly natural position when feeding during the vital formative first year.

3. EASY, EVEN, MILK FLOW IS ASSURED

The twin base valves on the teat and the special nipple openings give an easy even flow. They help cut down the discomfort of wind.

4. EXTRA HYGIENIC WHEN TRAVELLING

The exclusive Steadiflow retraction device enables the teat to be tucked right inside the bottle when travelling or storing—and it is untouched by hand in the process. This increases the hygiene and reduces risk of contamination.

5. TWO DIFFERENT TEATS

There are two Steadiflow Teats. Each gives a different flow of food. For the very young babies there's a teat with one hole and for the older ones there's a Steadiflow Teat with three holes. This gives a flow to suit the baby's digestion—it eliminates the pain and discomfort of wind and colic.

6. DESIGNED FOR STEADIFLOW BOTTLES

This new teat is made for the wonderful Steadiflow feeding bottles. Display them together, the two bottles—Standard and Pyrex and the new Steadiflow Teat.

or magical about restrictions. Indeed, some methods have been in operation for many years; the supply of pharmacists has become strictly controlled by a system of selection on the basis of ability and education. Where the supply of pharmacies is determined by Government authority, the actual extent of the powers of control varies from country to country. In France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland the average pharmacy serves 4000 persons, while Sweden has the lowest pharmacy-density, with more than 12,000 per pharmacy. Pharmaceutical legislation in Spain limits the number of new pharmacies, and prescribes the distances between them, but exempts existing establishments. On

stores than in the area controlled by the U.S. administration. Pharmacies in the British zone were also better staffed. Nevertheless, fewer employees were engaged in the U.S. zone in the distribution of goods and services provided by pharmacies and drug stores jointly.

One of the biggest problems encountered by any system of restrictive legislation in pharmacy is the question of the supply of pharmacists. Pharmaceutical history in "controlled countries" demonstrates that the frequent clashes of interests between proprietor and employee-pharmacists lead to chaos and pave the way for the nationalisation of retail pharmacy. King Midas

TABLE II.
German Pharmaceutical Statistics.
September, 1952.

Zone	Estimated Population	Total Number of		Average Number of Employees Per		Total No. of Shops Per Million Population	Total No. of Employees Per Million Population
		Pharmacies	Drug Stores	Pharmacies	Drug Stores		
U.K.	23 million	2154	5227	5.8	3.1	320	1260
U.S.	17 million	2177	2910	5.0	3.1	300	1160
Total	40 million	4331	8137	5.3	3.1	312	1220

the other hand, the Swedish pharmaceutical service is so strongly collectively organised that the individual pharmacy has lost its identity as a separate economic unit. Only personal licences are issued. These are not transferable, and "proprietors" are taxed progressively on income in excess of a fixed personal allowance at rates ranging from 10% to 90%. In addition, they are liable to income tax.

Professional retail pharmacy is operating under diminishing returns. Excess capacity is being utilised by trading in merchandise which is frequently not of a strictly pharmaceutical nature. A system which restricts the opening of new pharmacies, it is felt, allows for more efficient utilisation of pharmaceutical manpower and dispensing equipment, and prevents the evils of destructive competition. Some suggest that limitation should result in the closing of a sufficiently large number of pharmacies to ensure the employment of at least two pharmacists for each set of premises. Others wish to exclude pharmacies with a small volume of prescription-turnover from contracts under pharmaceutical benefits schemes. Both methods pursue the same object: the creation of a monopoly position and the raising of the commercial value of existing pharmacies with the necessary contract qualifications. Unless, therefore, legislation is introduced which, at the same time, restricts the ownership of pharmacies and prohibits their sale without Government sanction, effective control is bound to pass into the hands of the financially strongest. Soon very few individual pharmacists could ever hope to acquire a pharmacy of their own. In this connection it is of interest to note that before "personal and non-transferable licences" were introduced the selling price of German pharmacies at the turn of the century was seven to eleven times their annual turnover. When discussing the advantages and disadvantages of restrictive legislation, the influence on competition from non-pharmaceutical traders cannot be ignored. Limitation in the number of pharmacies might well be successful in securing a monopoly for the supply of poisons and compounded medicines, but such restriction is also likely to stimulate competition from drug stores and other traders. Statistics relating to German pharmacy (where anti-monopoly legislation temporarily abolished the system of restriction in the U.S. zone) may serve again as example.

Pharmacy-density was lower in the U.K. zone, and—not surprisingly—there were relatively more drug

in his folly once expressed the wish that everything he touched be turned into solid gold. Little did he foresee the grave implication of his wish. Pharmacists who favour restrictions should ask themselves what restrictions mean to individual enterprise and what economic repercussions are likely to arise from their introduction. Restrictions, like King Midas' gold, have an unfortunate habit of creating situations which were never visualised by those who asked for them. Voluntary methods of limitation, based on a better understanding amongst pharmacists and the extension of a system of partnership arrangements, are to be preferred to any scheme which invites Government supervision and control. Sound economics is common sense, and common sense is sound economics.

DOCTORS CANNOT DISPENSE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The Governor of Massachusetts signed into law last month a Bill which amends the prescription sections of the Massachusetts Food and Drug Law. The most notable feature of this law is that under its provisions it is now illegal for a pharmacist to prescribe and for a doctor to dispense any harmful drug. The law defines a harmful drug as one which bears the words "Caution—Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription."

The doctor and pharmacist limitations are clearly stated as follows:—

"No person shall sell or offer for sale at retail or dispense or give away any harmful drug to any person other than a physician, dentist or veterinarian, except upon oral or written prescription. . . ." "A physician, dentist or veterinarian may personally administer any harmful drug at such time and under such circumstances as he, in good faith, and in the legitimate practice of medicine believes to be necessary for the alleviation of pain and suffering or for the treatment or alleviation of disease."

The doctor exemption provision is identical in intent and wording to the Massachusetts narcotic law exemption for doctors.—"Drug and Cosmetic Industry," July, 1954.

Lung Cancer in Industry and Business

Plenty of Research Work—But Few Reliable Conclusions

By W. Schweisheimer, New York.

Cancer today is second only to heart disease as a cause of death in the countries of Western civilisation.

But in American and Canadian cities (where there are the best diagnostic facilities) lung cancer now leads all other diseases of the respiratory organs as a cause of death. The increase of cancer of the lungs is remarkable, indeed: from 3400 deaths in 1933 to 22,000 in 1953! Among the industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company the death rate from lung cancer in 1950-1951 was much higher than that from tuberculosis, while in the period of 1930-1931 the death rate from cancer of the lungs was far below that from tuberculosis.

The recorded increase in lung cancer has been observed in other countries as well. In England and Wales the rates have been rising steadily, and are considerably higher than in the U.S.A. and Canada. In 1949 the death rate from lung cancer among British males was 49.4 per 100,000 compared with 25.2 among white males in the United States.

Recently the problem has been discussed publicly whether tobacco smoking is a factor in the causation of cancer of the lungs. This problem is still in the middle of discussion, and the question whether there is a real connection between the two factors is still a question. The parallel between lung cancer increase and increased cigarette smoking proves nothing in itself. Tuberculosis deaths, for instance, have dropped just as fast as cigarette smoking has risen. There will be few people, though, who would dare to make the conclusion that smoking prevents tuberculosis!

Executives and Clerks in the Lung Cancer Group.

Drs. Ernest L. Wynder, New York, and Evarts A. Graham, St. Louis, in an extensive report have studied the connection between occupation and lung cancer. The patients from whom data on occupational exposures were collected have been divided into Group A, workers exposed to known or suspected irritative dust and/or fumes, and Group B, workers not believed to have been exposed to such substances any more than one is ordinarily exposed in his daily environment.

Business people ordinarily are in Group B. In the lung cancer group of Barnes Hospital Chest Service there were 5.5 per cent. clerks, 6.5 per cent. executives, 3.5 per cent. salesmen, 2.5 per cent. merchants, 0.5 per cent. accountants, 0.5 per cent. bankers. The occupations with a high percentage in Group B are those which have also a high percentage among the general population. Here are comparative figures: In the total United States cancer group there are 6.9 per cent. clerks, 5.5 per cent. executives, 5.4 per cent. salesmen, 3.2 per cent. merchants, 1.3 per cent. accountants and 0.7 per cent. bankers.

Of Group A, a few occupations appear with greater than expected frequency among the lung cancer group, even though decisive statistical evidence is lacking. The three occupations that stand out in this regard are those exposing the worker to hot metal fumes and metal dust, to paint, and to lubricating oils and gasoline fumes.

The high incidence of lung cancer among "white collar" workers speaks against the conception that occupational exposure alone has given rise to the great increase in the incidence of lung cancer, according to Wynder and Graham. At any rate, the steadily increasing incidence of lung cancer coincides with present-day technological advances. More and more

people in business and industry are exposed to a greater quantitative and qualitative variety of chemical and physical materials.

Is Air Pollution the Cause of Cancer of the Lung?

Air pollution has been held responsible for the increase of the incidence of cancer of the lungs. A study by the Senior Research Fellow of the British Cancer Campaign, Dr. P. Stocks, who is also Medical Statistician to the World Health Organisation, has indicated a relationship between the number of inhabited dwellings in a city and the death rate from cancer of the lung and of the bronchi in that city.

In that report it was shown that the male lung cancer indices varied from 160 for cities such as London, Manchester and the Merseyside group, with more than 200,000 occupied dwellings, to 134 and 132 for the Birmingham and Leeds group, down to 100 for some 13 towns, each with 20,000 to 30,000 dwellings. Dr. Stocks believes that there is a correlation between high domestic smoke pollution and lung cancer.

Another British study by Drs. McConnell, Gordon and Jones has shown that in the Liverpool area 47 per cent. of the patients with cancer of the lungs observed had been exposed appreciably to various dusts, fumes and smokes, while 43 per cent. of the controls had been similarly exposed; those controls consisted of patients suffering from diseases other than cancer.

Only a slightly higher proportion of the lung cancer patients lived in industrial areas; they were 60 per cent. as compared with 54 per cent. of the controls. An equal proportion of the two groups (16 to 17 per cent.) had lived near a gasworks or another industrial source of atmospheric pollution.

Real Knowledge is Hard to Get.

But here, too, the question has not been solved—it is still a question. In contrast to Dr. Stock's observations or opinions, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recently has strongly emphasised that so far there is no real evidence for the suggestion that the increase in air pollution may be a factor of the increased rate of lung cancer. "The role of other factors, such as coal tar products, excessive tobacco smoking, and specific contaminants, is still far from conclusive."

Progress in investigations of this kind is likely to be slow. It is of interest that F. H. Dorn has found that, despite the general belief of great air in Pittsburgh, the incidence rate for cancer of the lungs is lower in Pittsburgh than in nearly any of the other large American cities!

There are other statistical difficulties as well. Part of the increased frequency of cancer of the lungs decidedly is due to improved techniques for medical diagnosis and to the fact that such techniques are being used much more today than in former times. Quite a few cases of lung cancer nowadays are being detected and reported which, in the past, undoubtedly would have been overlooked. This applies especially to the use of diagnostic X-rays in medical and hospital practice. More and more physicians, furthermore, have special experience in this field.

A report by Drs. Machle and Gregorion on cancer of the lung among workers in American chromate plants gave evidence of their occupational origin. The rate of lung cancer among those chromate workers, in fact, was 10 to 70 times the expected rate for all



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workers. Other observers came to the conclusion that insoluble chromium compounds, such as chromate dust and chromic oxides, may play a major role in the production of cancer of the lungs. Insoluble chromium compounds are retained in the lungs over long periods, and may produce changes within the lungs.

Dr. S. Imprescia found an incidence of one case of cancer of the lungs in 600 employees of a chromate plant per year. That means, in other words, the incidence is 166 times that in the general population. Chromates, in the author's view, are definitely cancer-producing. Susceptible persons who are exposed to concentrations of more than 1 mg. per cubic meter of air for a duration of seven years, or perhaps, less, "are likely" to develop cancer of the lungs.

It seems that the problem in the chromate industry is limited to cancer of the lung. And it seems also that the monochromates are responsible for production of lung cancer. Drs. Machle and Gregorius have stated that 22 per cent. of all deaths in the chromate industries were reported as being due to cancer of the lungs.

Lung Cancer and Air Pollution in Various Regions.

Since air pollution has been held responsible for the increased frequency of cancer of the lungs, the geographical distribution of the disease has been studied by some experts.

The level of the death rates from lung cancer shows wide variation over the United States. In general, we learn from the Metropolitan Life statistics death rates are highest in the north-east and lowest in the south. And there are remarkable differences: the highest rates in the north-east are approximately six times as high as the minimum rates in the south. Those geographic variations reflect, in part at least, differences in the age, sex and colour composition of the population, and possibly also the different business and industrial activity in various parts of the country.

Control of Lung Cancer.

Attention to the fact that cancer might be in connection with occupational activity was early drawn by the frequent cases of lung cancer of the cobalt and uranium miners in Schneeberg and Joachimsthal, both in Central Europe. Approximately 50 per cent. of all miners occupied in those mines who died up to 1939 died of cancer of the lung.

For a long time it was assumed that inhalation of radioactive gases or radioactive dust caused this terrible statistic. Recently this solution has become doubtful. Studies of other groups exposed to radon or radium, including radium plant factory workers, present no clear evidence that radium or radon have induced lung cancer in man outside the mining districts of Schneeberg and Joachimsthal. Maybe radioactive substances are a contributing factor, as may be also pneumoconiosis produced by the dust in coal mines, chronic irritation due to diseases of lungs and bronchi, and other conditions, but not to radon or radium alone.

For the control of cancer management and workers alike must be made increasingly aware of the fact that numerous agents of our new industrial environment are known or suspected of causing cancer. Adequate provision is needed for removal of such material from waste gases, fumes, waters, dust before they are released into the air, public waters, etc. Workers should be protected from contact with cancer-producing materials by protective clothing, gloves, masks and enforced observance of hygienic measures. Medical supervision is needed. Pre-cancerous and cancerous industrial diseases should be made notifiable to the departments of industrial hygiene.

In 1933 the total surgical removal of a lung was first shown to be possible. Since that time the effectiveness

of such surgery has been greatly improved, and the number of successful operations of lung cancer has been mounting steadily. Cancer in general and lung cancer in particular, however, are still an unsolved problem in medicine; their real cause is unknown. Still we have to work and to fight, and there is hope that from accumulation of many proven details the final solution of the mystery will rise.

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From Camphor Chips to Medicinal Preparations

By Frank A. King.

Natural or laurel camphor is the wax-like substance that is distilled from the wood of the camphor laurel. Camphor was produced in Sumatra and Borneo and in other parts of the East Indies and in China, but until the outbreak of the Hitler War the crude camphor of commerce was produced almost exclusively in Japan and Formosa.

As the tree will grow in sheltering situations in temperate climates, its culture has been introduced with success in Italy and California, and efforts have also been made to produce camphor on a commercial scale in Ceylon, Tanganyika and Florida.

The Japanese camphor tree is a monster evergreen of exceedingly symmetrical proportions and somewhat like a lime tree. Its blossom is a white flower, and it has a red berry.

Some of the trees in the districts of Kiushu, Shikoku, Ise and Suruga are more than 40 ft. in circumference and at least 300 years old. Sixty years ago in the village of Tosa there were 13 trees, all in a group, about 100 years old then; and it was estimated that these would produce over 40,000 lb. of crude camphor, then worth over 4000 silver dollars.

Camphor was distilled in Formosa by very rough and extremely wasteful methods until the Japanese became masters of the island in 1895 and made the industry a government monopoly. Very little care had been bestowed upon the cultivation of the valuable trees, but all this was altered, and the result was that, instead of having to wait until the tree was 70 to 80 years old before the camphor could be extracted, an equally good yield was obtained in one-third of that time.

The roots contain a much larger proportion of camphor than the trees; but, before Japanese control, if the producers obtained 10 lb. of crude camphor out of 200 lb. of wood-chips, this was considered to be a satisfactory yield.

Under the Japanese monopoly in Formosa a system of regular replanting of trees was organised. The twigs were gathered under the supervision of government agents, and the crude camphor had to be delivered to the factories at a fixed price. A government factory was established at Taihoku, where the camphor was cleaned and pressed before going to the refiners. The product was pressed into blocks and sold at a price regulated by the government.

Originally, both the process of extracting the camphor and the materials and apparatus used in the process were of the roughest description. The chips were boiled, the vapour being led into some kind of tub with several partitions surrounded by cold water. In the sides of these partitions were holes so arranged that when open these outlets enabled the vapour to fill the divisions in a circuitous manner, thus improving the grain of the camphor.

The raw material was taken to the market in rough wooden tubs, but before it was fit for shipment it had to be submitted to a test which required considerable experience. Each tub was very carefully sampled, and the samples were tested, sometimes by alcohol, sometimes by fire. Camphor is soluble readily in spirits of wine, to a less extent in warmed fixed oils, and in water sufficiently to flavour it strongly, and it also floats on water. If no solid adulterating mixture was discovered by these tests, the condition of the camphor was examined. This was an extremely difficult task, because the crude camphor contained from 5 to 20 per cent. of water and oil, and it required

experience and care to discover whether the camphor had been tampered with.

When this had been done, the camphor was weighed, cut, mixed, drained, dried and packed for export. In some cases it was necessary to purchase a parcel of "dry" camphor to mix with the other, and this dry material was very expensive.

The following extract from the entry dealing with camphor included in the "Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation," published in 1844, gives some rather unusual information concerning this product about 110 years ago:—

"There are several trees which will produce camphor, but the tree which yields the best, and that which is known in commerce, is produced by a species of laurel, called *Laurus camphora*, a tree abundant in certain districts of China, whence, and sparingly from Japan, comes all the camphor used in Europe, and which amounts to 440,000 lb. annually. It is brought to this country (England) in chests, drums and casks, and is in small crumbly masses, something like coarsely-powdered white sugar. When refined it is seen in large hollow lumps or cup-shaped cakes of 10 in. or 12 in. over. When pure, camphor has a strong, peculiar, penetrating scent and bitter pungent taste. If left exposed to the air it will wholly evaporate. If a small piece be placed on the surface of water in a large basin, and set fire to, it burns with a white flame, and will in that situation continue to turn round all the time it is burning, unless it touch the side of the vessel. Camphor pays a duty of 1/- a cwt. if in its raw state and 10/- if refined; 770 cwt. were entered for home (British) consumption in 1841."

Crude camphor is a coarse powder, greyish in colour, which was exported from Chinese ports in wooden pots of about 150 lb., and from Japan in lead-lined wooden boxes containing about 1 picul (133 lb.). Much cruder camphor was refined in India.

In Borneo camphor is obtained from a forest tree native to the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies. The camphor is secreted in the hollowed interstices of the tree. A single tree will yield about 10 lb. of this aromatic gum. The wood of this tree is in great demand for the construction of local wharves, jetties and for shipping, because its aromatic odour wards off the attacks of the destructive kepeng worm. In the past the supply of the Borneo camphor tree was recklessly squandered. Camphor wood was imported into Britain from China, the East Indies and Brazil in logs and planks of varying sizes. It is a coarse and soft wood, of a dirty greyish yellow colour, sometimes with broad iron-grey streaks. It is frequently spongy and is difficult to work, but was esteemed in the past because of its scent.

In Borneo the wood of the tree yields camphor oil, which is used locally for illumination purposes, in the same way that the oil exuded from the vats in which the camphor chips are distilled is used as lamp fuel in the East.

The Borneo variety of camphor is harder and less volatile than laurel camphor. The principal camphor buyers are England, France, Germany and U.S.A. Originally camphor refining was centred in Venice, not only for Europe, but for all parts of the world, but refining is now carried on at many places, including New York and Philadelphia.

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contains camphor, which is separated and resublimed, leaving the essential oil of camphor. From this oil Saffrol is obtained by fractional distillation. The "Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation" said concerning camphor oil, in 1844:

"Camphor oil is a liquid which exudes from the stem of the Malay camphor tree, *Dryobalanops camphora*. It is not known in Europe, but is common in the East, being used much in the same way as our spirits of turpentine, and quite as cheap. It is as fragrant as camphor itself."

Oil of camphor is defined as being of a pale yellow colour, with a fragrant odour.

Camphor is used in medicine for its antiseptic and purifying properties. Its action is said to be sedative, anodyne, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic.

Internally camphor is used for colds, chills and in diarrhoea from colds. It is found of great value in all inflammatory affections, fevers and hysterical complaints. It acts beneficially in gout, rheumatic pains and neuralgia, and is highly valued in all irritations of the sexual organs. Large doses have to be avoided, as these cause vomiting, palpitation and convulsions.

Externally camphor can be applied in all cases of inflammation, bruises, sprains, etc. Its stimulating effects make camphor a popular ingredient in many liniments. It was frequently used in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and in the chest complaints of children.

The liquid preparations with various substances added, such as thymol and carbolic acid, are excellent local remedies for neuralgia, and may be dropped into a tooth for the relief of toothache. To ward off a cold, a mixture of camphor salicylate and sodium sulphate may be taken before meals.

The continued use of camphor internally is of great help for cases of arterio-sclerosis and for old persons with heart trouble. The ammoniated liniment is used in cases of chronic rheumatism and for sprains and other similar conditions.

Tablets of camphor and quinine are prepared to check catarrh and also as a tonic. Camphor and bromide is made into a preparation to be taken for the treatment of epileptic vertigo, hysteria, delirium tremens, whooping cough and asthma.

Camphorated chalk is used as a dentifrice, and camphor ice rubbed into the skin is useful for chapped hands.

It is dangerous to place camphor or menthol ointment into the nostrils of an infant, as even a small quantity applied in this manner may cause immediate collapse.

Large doses of camphor may cause poisoning, for which the symptoms are giddiness and staggering, and for some persons a feeling of exhilaration similar to the effect of alcohol. Usually, in severe cases, the pulse becomes much slower, and there may be severe pains in the stomach and head, with faintness, delirium, violent convulsions, and sometimes even death from collapse. In such cases of camphor poisoning an emetic is given followed by strong tea or coffee. If the patient is unconscious, strong coffee may be injected per rectum. The patient has to be kept as warm as possible with hot-water bottles placed at feet and sides, and hot fomentations may have to be applied over the heart.

The Borneo variety of camphor is a constituent of the essential oils derived from many other plants, notably in rosemary, serpentine and Spanish lavender oils. Similar camphors may be obtained from other essential oils. Camphor is useful as a defence against insects.

Other camphors used in pharmacy and perfumery are bergamot camphor, distilled from the residue of oil of bergamot; cinaebeue camphor, from the wormseed of Southern Russia; cubebs camphor, from oil of

cubebs; orris camphor, from distilled orris root; and patchouli camphor.

Industrially camphor is principally used in the celluloid industry. Synthetic or artificial camphor is prepared from oil of turpentine by the Nagel process in Germany and by other processes elsewhere. Germany is the principal producer, and exports considerable quantities which are used for technical purposes.

Other preparations include: Camphor Water B.P. (dose 1-2 oz.); Liniment of Aconite B.P.; Liniment of Belladonna B.P.; Liniment of Camphor B.P.; Liniment of Camphor Comp. B.P.; Liniment of Opium B.P.; Liniment of Soap B.P.; Liniment of Mustard B.P.; Liniment of Turpentine B.P.; Liniment of Turpentine and Acetic Acid B.P.; Spirit of Camphor B.P. (dose 5-20 drops); Tincture of Camphor Comp. (Paregoric) B.P. (dose $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 drachm); Water B.P. ($\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl. oz.).

JAPANESE MARKS

Disposal Commenced.

The Board of Trade has announced that approximately 100 trade marks on the United Kingdom register that were held by Japanese proprietors in 1941, and which are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for England, are to be cleared from the register or returned to their former Japanese proprietors or successors in title. The former Japanese proprietors or their successors in title should, if still interested, request the assignment of the marks to them by the Custodian. An opportunity will be given to British and other Allied interests to object to any such assignment before the Custodian acts. If a prima facie case is made out against the return of a mark to the former Japanese proprietor or, in any case, if the mark in question was registered in Part A of the Register since December 8, 1934, the Custodian, failing an acceptable agreement between the parties concerned, will not assign the mark to the former proprietor. The latter may attempt to recover the registration by applying for re-registration of the mark, and the Custodian will consider cancelling the existing registration to allow the application to proceed.—"The Chemist and Druggist," July 24, 1954.

BARBITURATE HABITUATION

According to R. A. Hunter and H. P. Greenberg ("Lancet," 1954, 2, 58), addiction to barbiturates, although not yet generally recognised, is a growing problem. Details are given of the case histories of three patients whose daily intake of barbiturates (quinabarbitone, pentobarbitone or amylobarbitone) ranged from 20 to 30 grains, and whose symptoms produced a clinical picture resembling spontaneous hyperinsulinism. The authors point out that barbiturates are not yet subject to international control, as they are classed in an intermediate group between true drugs of addiction and habit-forming drugs. Moreover, barbiturates are now the drugs most commonly used for suicidal purposes. A leading article on the same subject (ibid. 75) suggests some solutions to the problem. As alternatives to barbiturates, it mentions chloral hydrate, paraldehyde and methylpentynol, but admits and describes their disadvantages. Reference is made to an American barbiturate preparation in the form of minute granules enclosed in a capsule from which the drug is released over a period of 10 to 12 hours. The only satisfactory solution to the problem, "The Lancet" states, is the exercise of restraint in prescribing barbiturates.—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal," July 24, 1954.

The Women's Section

(Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson.)

As this is the last edition of "A.J.P." before Xmas, I would like to wish all women Pharmaceutical Chemists a very successful and happy Xmas season.

Our Federal President, Miss Freda Smalley, who, though still in hospital, is now making steady progress, extends Xmas greetings to members of all State Associations.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA.

At our monthly general meeting on November 4 the President, Miss J. Caird, welcomed members, and extended sympathy to three of our Committee members who are ill: Miss Smalley (Vice-President), Miss V. Kelly and Miss G. Donaldson, and expressed the hope that they would all soon have recovered and be able to attend our meetings again.

Miss Caird then introduced our Guest Speaker for the evening, Miss Thelma Jarrett, Secretary of the Good Neighbour Council of Victoria. Miss Jarrett first told us how the Good Neighbour Council came into being.

Soon after the war, when it became obvious that something would have to be done to develop and populate the country, the Migration Scheme was started. The Government made arrangements to transport migrants to Australia, but no provision was made to help the migrants become assimilated into the country. The Prime Minister then invited representatives of all public bodies, including the Church and the Press, to Canberra to a conference. Resulting from this conference, the organisation was formed which is known in Queensland and New South Wales as "The New Settlers' League," and in all other States as "The Good Neighbour Council." It exists on a grant by the Commonwealth Government, and apart from a secretary in each State, the work is entirely voluntary.

There are 135 organisations affiliated with the Council—Churches, Rotary, Apex, Y.W.C.A., Travellers' Aid, Salvation Army, etc.—and all these are called upon in their way to help if and when the occasion arises.

The Council is completely non-political and non-religious, and works through a number of sub-committees—Contact Workers, Hospital Visitors, etc.

Miss Jarrett explained that there are two types of European migrants—those who come out for better living conditions, and Political Refugees. The former are much easier assimilated into our ways, as they are always looking forward. Problems arise in some cases, when migrants hate each other simply because of the former countries to which they belonged. The British migrant should be very easy to fit in with Australian ways, but this is often not the case.

The main object of the Council is to make the migrants aware of the facilities that are available to them in their new country.

Miss Jarrett concluded by telling us that next year Australia will be welcoming the one-millionth migrant to this country. The percentage of those who have been so unhappy that they have returned to their own countries is very small, and of that small number many have come back once more to Australia.

After Miss Jarrett had answered many questions from members, and told a number of amusing and sometimes pathetic stories she has encountered during her work, she asked that we all help in a small way by being tolerant towards all the "New Australians," and give them all the help and friendliness we possibly can, to enable them to become good Australian citizens.

Mrs. Carter, on behalf of the members, thanked Miss Jarrett for her most interesting talk, after which we adjourned to the museum for supper.

Our Christmas Party will be held at the College on Wednesday, December 8, at 8 p.m.

The Victorian Association sends all good wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all the other State Associations.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

With the festive season of Christmas just around the corner, our Association has been making plans for the Christmas Party to be held at the Hotel Australia on Wednesday, December 8. After this function the Association will be in recess until the meeting in February, 1955.

I would like to thank Miss A. Anderson for her work in compiling the Women's Section in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." This is a tremendous task, extremely well done, and greatly appreciated by us all.

The last meeting of the year was held at Science House on November 10. After a general business meeting, Miss I. J. Latham showed some coloured movie films of the Great Barrier Reef, and of the Royal Visit to Sydney.

The Association in New South Wales sends Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year to the Associations in all the other States.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF QUEENSLAND.

Our October meeting was a most interesting one. Our guest speaker was Miss Mary Brandis, and her subject was "Pottery."

Miss Brandis demonstrated for us with wet clay the technique of modelling pots. She spoke of the origins of pottery before the Egyptians B.C. to the present day, and explained the three ways of moulding the pot. Then she showed the art of decorating—from carving, inlaid work, to applied design, and she mentioned the heart-break involved and the skill required to produce a perfect sample. Types of glazing and colouring were also explained.

We were very fortunate to see some of Miss Brandis' finished work, knowing that some of her pottery had been used for the breakfast service for the Queen when she stayed at Government House, Brisbane.

Our Christmas dinner party was held at the Hotel Cecil on November 30, commencing at 6.30 p.m., and proved to be a most enjoyable function.

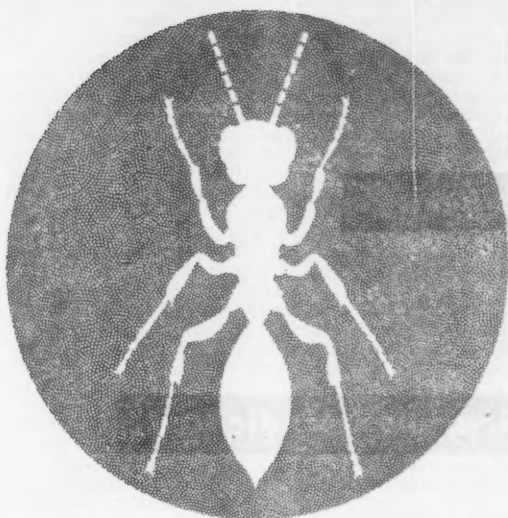
THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A general meeting was held in the Y.W.C.A. board-room on November 2.

During a short business meeting before the guest speaker arrived, Mrs. B. Ewen proposed, "That we submit a design for a badge to Federation for consideration, and suggest that it is forwarded to other States for approval." This motion was seconded by Mrs. K. Read, and carried unanimously.

Our guest speaker was Dr. Elizabeth Prest, who gave us a most interesting talk on her work as Director of the Red Cross Blood Centre of S.A.

The Centre has a large panel of donors, who come from every walk of life. Dr. Prest and her staff are very active, and canvass various industries for more donors. Some firms are most generous, and allow their employees to go to the Centre during working hours without loss of pay.



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The Centre takes about 270 to 300 pints of blood per week. Of this, 100 pints go to the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories in Victoria for fractionation into its various components. The routine laboratory tests for every pint taken include regrouping, test for syphilis, R.H. test, and haemolysis. The presence of haemolysis is very well checked, as this causes a breakdown of the red cells in the person receiving the blood.

There is a blood bank at the Royal Adelaide Hospital, where whole blood is stored under controlled temperature of 0° to 4° C. for not longer than 16 days. This strict control is much safer than before the establishment of blood banks.

The Centre supplies the whole of S.A., and serum reserves are supplied to Darwin, Katherine and Alice Springs. It is hoped to extend the work of the Centre, so that larger country towns will have a blood bank for emergencies.

Before fractionation of blood, any person who had suffered from infective hepatitis could not be a donor, as the virus could still be present in the whole blood after many years. Now this type of blood can be used for fractionation, as the virus is not carried on in the albumen fraction.

At present a R.H. test during pregnancy is routine practice only at the Government Maternity Hospital. It is hoped that this service will become available to all pregnant women in the future. If any doubt exists, a blood test is taken from the baby at birth; then exchange transfusion can be carried out as a routine and not an emergency practice.

Our next meeting will be our **Christmas Party on December 21.**

SYMBOL OF UNITY

Of all of the gifts which the Queen has received recently, one is a piece of china which emphasises her role as a symbol of unity in the British Commonwealth of Nations. It is a vase, 25½ in. high and 11 in. wide, and it required the work of 50 experts for 8000 hours to make.

The object of the vase, which was begun as a Coronation gift, is to emphasise the unity of the Commonwealth, and various parts of the Commonwealth have contributed toward its make-up. Australia's share is a base of Australian black bean wood. It has 10 sides and nearly 50 colours were used in the designs which cover it.

Every country in the Commonwealth will receive a copy, but the original will be in the possession of the Queen herself.

At the top of the front centre panel is reproduced the Royal Coat of Arms on a slightly projecting shield. In each of the two panels immediately alongside are four smaller raised shields, on one of which each of these is reproduced—the Tudor rose, the Scottish thistle, the Irish shamrock and the Welsh leek, the floral emblems of the four mother countries.

Beneath the Coat of Arms is the Royal Standard. On the seven remaining panels are shields bearing the floral emblems of the realms of the British Commonwealth and the Republic of India. They are the maple leaf of Canada, the Australian wattle, the New Zealand fern, the protea of South Africa, the Indian lotus rising from the water, a miniature reproduction of the Pakistan Arms of State (a crescent and a star on a green field), and the lotus of Ceylon.

It is a magnificent piece of decoration, but it has a wealth of meaning behind it.

—Issued by the Committees in support of A Call to the People of Australia, 162 Exhibition street, Melbourne.

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Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

CODE OF ETHICS

Sir,—With regard to the report on page 1131 of the issue of the Journal dated October 30, and headed "Ethics Committee"—

In this report no mention is made of disciplinary powers to make such a code effective. Mr. Long's suggestion is interesting, but the B.M.A. relies as much on its disciplinary powers as on the Hippocratic Oath for keeping its house in order.

The necessity of the various States to consider the introduction of such codes is sufficient indication of a lack of appreciation of the professional nature of our calling by numbers of chemists. It is a sad state of affairs, but I am convinced that any Code of Ethics which is left to the conscience of the individual as to whether it shall be honoured or not will not (except in isolated instances) produce the desired effect.

It is (regretfully) submitted, from 26 years' experience of Retail Pharmacy, that any Code of Ethics put forward without adequate disciplinary powers to ensure that such a code is strictly followed will be completely useless.—Yours, etc.,

T. H. BARKER.

Ballarat (Vic.), 18/11/54.

PLASMA VOLUME EXPANDERS

Sir,—It had not been my intention to carry any further the discussion of Plasma Volume Expanders, which, after all, is not strictly a pharmaceutical problem, but in view of the doubts cast by your correspondent in your October issue on the accuracy of my reportage, may I crave once more the courtesy of your columns to place the facts before those of your readers who may not be in a position to refer readily to the source.

My statement that the J.A.M.A. in its leading article "emphasises the desirability of continuing serum production" is based on the following, in which, after discussing the means whereby contamination became so widespread, the article goes on to say:

"Two other errors have subsequently followed. The first was to condemn the use of plasma without appreciating that this untoward experience arose from the methods employed in the preservation of plasma, and second, to consign most, if not all, plasma currently collected to a fractionation programme."

The article also concludes with the statement, only partly quoted by your correspondent:

"It is suggested that dextran and other synthetic plasma volume expanders be used for the treatment of shock until blood is available. This will conserve plasma for use in treating hypoproteinemia in patients unable to eat and in whom rapid correction of hypoproteinemia is desirable. Many of these patients can

be prepared for surgery when otherwise the operative risk may be so great that surgery seems unwise."

Fortunately we do not have to be so restrictive with serum in this country!

Bearing all these facts in mind, the final decision as to what to use is rightfully with the transfusionist who bears the responsibility for the individual case, and should in no wise be coloured by whether the recipient must pay for the chosen solution as a patient or as a taxpayer. My aim has merely been to show that the case is not as one-sided as may have at first appeared, and I believe it can now safely be left to your readers to decide for themselves how much credence to place in the offerings of an unsigned article.

—Yours, etc.,

J. P. MORRIS,

Director.

Australian Red Cross, Victorian Division,
Blood Transfusion Service.
Melbourne,
November 24, 1954.

PASSING-OFF ACTION—A CORRECTION

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In the Legal Section of the July 30 issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" there was an article entitled "Passing-Off Action—Benzedrine and Dexedrine."

This report on the injunction which our company secured against the Ross-Whitney Corporation "to prevent irreparable financial loss to SKF" is excellent, to say the least. There are, however, two inaccuracies which I would like to call to your attention.

A sentence in paragraph four reads: "Between 1949 and 1951 SKF expended over 1,200,000,000 dollars to advertise and publicise the new size, shape and colour combinations of its Benzedrine and Dexedrine tablets." Actually the expenditure was 1,200,000 dollars.

Then, in the final paragraph, there is a sentence which reads: "This was so because large quantities of the SKF's product could be sold to consumers through retail druggists without the purchasers knowing whether the product was the original, and the good reputation of the SKF may be prejudiced." Did you not intend to say "This was so because large quantities of the Ross-Whitney product could be sold . . .?"

We make reference to these two paragraphs only because we know you are as much interested in accuracy as we are, and it may be that you would care to correct these statements in a subsequent issue of the Journal.—Yours, etc.,

ROBERT FLEMING,

Public Relations Department.

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia 1,
U.S.A.
October 27, 1954.

IS PRICE CONTROL EFFECTIVE?

It is significant that price control of a wide range of goods was in operation throughout the period of the most violent price increases. The obvious conclusion is that such controls, unsupported by the wage pegging, the manpower regulation, and the widespread economic regulation of wartime, are a futile weapon in any battle against inflationary tendencies. Prices measure the final result of the interaction of numerous economic forces which cannot be regulated by controlling them any more than the pressure in a boiler can be influenced by tampering with the gauge. We must be alert to see that in the months ahead no disturbance to the price and cost structure occurs which damages the hard-won degree of stability achieved over the last 12 months.—From the Monthly Summary of Australian Conditions (November 13, 1954) issued by The National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

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Legal

DOCTOR'S ALLEGED FRAUD UNDER PENSIONS SCHEME

Dr. Harold William Thurlow, of Edgecliff road, Woolahra, appeared before Mr. M. J. McCawley, S.M., at the Court of Petty Sessions, Commonwealth Bank Building, Sydney.

Dr. Thurlow was charged under the Crimes Act on three counts of having imposed on the Commonwealth to obtain money by rendering untrue accounts to the Pensions Medical Service, Commonwealth Department of Health, in May, June and July, 1953.

A fourth charge alleged that he attempted to impose on the Commonwealth by rendering an untrue account in August, 1953.

In the accounts, it was alleged, Dr. Thurlow claimed payment for numerous domiciliary visits he had made to pensioners.

Mr. J. C. Braund (for the prosecution) said the charges arose from medical services rendered by Dr. Thurlow at the 340-bed Foster street Home conducted by the Salvation Army.

An officer of the Commonwealth Investigation Service, Edward Archibald Stevens, said that when he interviewed Dr. Thurlow in November, 1953, the doctor told him: "I would like to clean the matter up, as things have got out of hand."

Dr. Thurlow had told him that his wife used to initial the pensioner medical cards of his patients at the home and make out the claim forms and vouchers for payment by the Commonwealth.

On occasions he had given his wife cards, the names of the owners of which did not appear on his list of patients.

She would query the list, and he would then tell her how many times he had seen the owners of the cards.

Stevens said Dr. Thurlow told him that he had relied on Salvation Army officers to check that patients' cards given to him did belong to boarders at the home. He claimed the officers did not do so.

Bernard Francis Street, invalid pensioner, told the Court that Dr. Thurlow had attended him nearly every day while he was living at the Foster street home.

Shown some vouchers which allegedly claimed that Dr. Thurlow had treated him on eight occasions after May 19, 1953, Street said he could not have received those treatments.

"I was in gaol from May 19 until February 20," he said.

Street said that when arrested he had left his pensioner medical card at the home. While in gaol he had written to Dr. Thurlow, asking him to keep the card for him.

Harold Clarence Green, 72, of the Lidcombe State Hospital, said he had been a casual boarder at the Foster Street Home. Dr. Thurlow had never treated him.

Denying that a pensioner medical card belonged to him, Green said he had never had a card.

Michael Joseph Collins, 72, also of the Lidcombe State Hospital, said he had stayed at the Home in 1953. He had seen Dr. Thurlow only once.

John Brown McGregor, a patient at the Waterfall Sanitarium, said he had stayed at the Foster Street Home from March until April, 1953.

He had not seen a doctor there, nor had he ever seen his pensioner medical card.

John Henry Wall, 74, of Albion street, city, said that his pensioner medical card was stolen from him while he was staying at the Foster Street Home in May, 1953. He had never seen a doctor there.

Mr. McCawley adjourned the hearing until November 10.

Mr. Braund (of the Commonwealth Solicitor's Office) for the prosecution; Mr. S. Ross (by John T. Norris) for Dr. Thurlow.

Doctor's Work Praised.

When the hearing of the charges was continued on November 10 Major Knud Knudson, Salvation Army, said that Dr. Harold William Thurlow had done "magnificent service" at the Army's Foster Street Home.

Dr. Thurlow, in evidence, said that Major Booth, of the Salvation Army, had asked him to help establish a clinic at the 340-bed Foster Street Home.

Since about December, 1952, he had treated about 40 patients a day at the Home. He was there five or six days a week, from about 7.30 a.m. until 11 a.m., and very often in the afternoon and at night.

Before April, 1953, he had made no claims for payment for treating pensioner boarders.

Dr. Thurlow's counsel, Mr. S. Ross, asked him why he had begun making claims in April.

Dr. Thurlow: "I was seeing so many men at the Home, and spending so much time there, that my own practice was slipping. It was necessary, in order to live, to submit some claims for payment to which I thought I was entitled."

He said he had not made any more claims after July, because he had felt that irregularities had developed in the keeping of records at the Home.

Sergeant Oliver William Gardner, assistant to Major Knudson at the Home, said that because of overwork he had not always been able to regularly check pensioner medical cards.

Mr. McCawley adjourned the hearing until November 17.

Student Activities

GUILD FEDERAL PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is understandable that those of us who have striven for more years than we care to recall to ensure Pharmacy's rightful place in our community should wonder at times whether today's apprentices will be ready and willing when their turn comes to take up the fight.

The visit of the N.U.P.S.A. representatives to the recent Annual Meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild did much to allay our fears on this score. The questionnaire on conditions for apprentices which the Association distributed throughout the Commonwealth, while possibly not perfect in the phrasing of questions, indicated the amount of thought which went into its preparation. The information contained in the replies was systematically compiled by your Executive and clearly and concisely presented by your representatives' spokeswoman, Miss Annette Simmons. We have now received copies of the results of the questionnaire, and will make them available to the appropriate pharmaceutical organisations to deal with as they see fit.

We commend your efforts to obtain from the Commonwealth Government double scholarships for Science and Pharmacy to enable students to qualify for research and teaching positions, and will be pleased to support your application.

While we have young men and women of this calibre among our apprentices we need have no fear for the future of our profession. We can face the coming year and those beyond with confidence, knowing that whatever the need, Pharmacy will find within its ranks those who are prepared to shoulder responsibility and with the ability to overcome whatever obstacles appear in its path.

ERIC SCOTT.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

London, November 10, 1954.

The Minister and the Service.

For the third consecutive year the Minister of Health, Mr. Iain Macleod, has addressed the annual Conference of Executive Councils. In his speech Mr. Macleod stated that the drug bill was now running at £43 million a year. "The most spectacular progress," he said, "in the discovery and production of wonderful new drugs is being offset by the crippling cost of a mass of medicine which most doctors will say, when speaking generally, is very largely unnecessary. We have fallen into a bad national habit of persistent medicine taking, and it is no excuse to say that this habit is even more developed in America or anywhere else. New drugs now make it possible to treat effectively a vastly greater number of illnesses. There are no longer anything like the same long periods of ill-health following a serious illness. But good health is a positive, not merely a passive state. And are not the real invalids among us still greatly outnumbered by those who habitually regard themselves as not quite well, but who resort to the medicine bottle instead of getting down to the real cause of the trouble? Let us reflect on all we could do in the way, for example, of improving our mental hospitals, in a chiropody service for old people, further help for the handicapped, if we could produce even a 10 per cent. saving in the £43 million we spent on the drugs prescribed to patients in their homes."

Advice to Manufacturers.

Mr. Macleod went on to say that all steps to reduce costs had been based on the principle that doctors should be left to prescribe whatever they thought necessary for individual cases. In the four months following the circulation of information on proprietary preparations of doubtful value the average cost per prescription, which had risen every year since the Service started, was for the first time less than in the same months of the previous year. Since January, 1954, however, the average cost had followed the same pattern as in the first half of 1953, and in July of this year the cost was the highest since the Service started, so that there was need to sustain interest in economical prescribing.

He felt he must speak carefully about a new and difficult field of negotiation into which he had had to enter as a result of the recommendation of the Cohen Committee on Prescribing. This concerned those cases in which there was not an obvious advantage in a proprietary preparation over a standard preparation. He was at the moment in discussion with representatives of the industry. Although what he was going to say then he had said before in the House of Commons, it did not perhaps get as much publicity as other parts of the same speech, so he would state the position again.

First of all he recognised that the pharmaceutical industry made a most important contribution to the export trade of this country—a figure of something like £30 million. He knew very well that many—indeed most—of the brilliant advances in this field had been the fruit of private enterprise and research. He recognised also that prices were bound to reflect this approach and this research. But he knew, too, that there were many firms about which quite a different story could be told. There were many firms who did not do their own research, but used the research of others, and charged absurd prices for products of very

little value. He was absolutely determined that he would not treat these firms lightly. In all the negotiations he and his Department were determined to make the most careful distinction between the two, and he thought that he was entitled to ask those who represented the pharmaceutical industry that they would not seek to defend the indefensible, and that they would co-operate with him in making a fair arrangement which would enable him to carry out his duty to the people of this country in their capacity as citizens and taxpayers.

He had no doubt that if the principles he had laid down were accepted, he could come to an agreement which would enable him to do nothing at all to hamper the splendid research so many firms carried on, and enable him at the same time to check the drain on the people's pockets resulting from those whose standard was not quite so high. It was a difficult problem, raised in its most challenging form by the antibiotics and most expensive preparations.

Aureomycin and Terramycin on Prescription.

Both aureomycin and terramycin are now prescribable by general practitioners for their patients. The Ministry has asked that consideration should be given to the following information supplied by the Medical Research Council:—

Aureomycin and terramycin are closely related antibiotics of the broad-spectrum type. Apart from acquired resistance the common pathogenic cocci, many species of bacilli and all the rickettsiae are sensitive. The viruses are resistant with the exception of the psittacosis group. Acquired bacterial resistance develops slowly and has been most noticeable in staphylococci, organisms which pass readily from person to person. Its emergence is favoured by the indiscriminate use of the drugs. Resistance to aureomycin almost always accompanies resistance to terramycin and vice versa.

Side effects are commoner than with penicillin, notably in the alimentary tract, giving rise to nausea, diarrhoea and vomiting. If the daily oral dose is increased above the usual 1 to 1.5 gm., the blood level is only slightly raised, and much of the drug passes through the gut unabsorbed, increasing the risk of irritation. Very high blood levels, attainable by excessive intravenous therapy, may damage the liver. Superinfection during treatment may be caused by yeasts, especially in the mouth, throat and perineal region; continuation of treatment may allow the yeasts to reach the bronchi and lungs with serious consequences. Less common but more dangerous is the development of purulent enteritis, especially in debilitated patients or after operation, due to infection with resistant staphylococci; this is often fatal in a few days unless treatment is stopped and the drug replaced with erythromycin. Hypersensitivity may occur, but is less common than with penicillin.

In view of these facts, the drugs should in general be reserved for cases of serious infection with micro-organisms insensitive to sulphonamide and penicillin. In severe staphylococcal infections resistant to penicillin, but sensitive to aureomycin and terramycin, one of the latter should be selected as the drug of choice, in association with such surgery as may be needed. But their general use, either systematic or local in minor staphylococcal infections will foster the emergence and spread of resistant strains throughout the population. The drugs are also indicated in the treatment of brucellosis, bacillary dysentery resistant to sulphonamide, and infection with viruses of the psittacosis group, such as psittacosis and lymphogranuloma venereum.

Their effect on pertussis is less certain and is confined to the first week of disease (1953), and perhaps to immediate prophylaxis in infants exposed to infection. In the treatment of clinical pneumonia, clinical trials such as that of the M.R.C. Sub-Committee (1951),



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IMPERIAL CHEMICAL (PHARMACEUTICALS) LIMITED
(A subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries) MANCHESTER, England.

SUPPLIED TO PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS ONLY

Marketed in Australia by

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES OF AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND LTD.

ALL CAPITAL CITIES



MED. 82X. 313

**The average Chemist
sells 183 packets
of Sanitary Napkins
every month**

(13 Times a Year)

The Nielsen Index shows that the average chemist has 183 customers who come into his store every month to buy Napkins. But that's not all . . . they are there *in his shop* and can be persuaded to buy all the other household items they might otherwise buy elsewhere. This potential business is too good to miss and one

way you can be sure of this extra custom is to make "serve yourself" displays of Kotex on your shelves and *on your counters*. Make it easier for women to buy Kotex at your store than anywhere else. Once you get this customer you're sure she will be back at least 13 times a year!

**Kotex Belts
outsell all others —
by 3½ to 1**

Here's extra business. Kotex Belts outsell all others. Make sure you're carrying the full range. Don't miss a Sale and don't let an unsatisfied customer go elsewhere.



**DISPLAY KOTEX AND
KOTEX BELTS TOGETHER —
FOR BIGGER,
REGULAR SALES!**



**Easy-to-buy displays
increase Sales**

Tests in this country and in America and England show that women prefer the shop where they can buy Kotex napkins easily. Much of the Kotex increased Sales in this country (17% increase against 12% other brands) have been brought about by making Kotex easier to buy, by increased advertising and by the fact that more and more women are becoming aware that far superior Kotex costs no more.

have shown that patients treated with aureomycin fare no better than those on penicillin, and are more liable to suffer from side effects. Prolonged treatment of chronic chest infections is unlikely to be of value. In pyelitis and cystitis, not responding to the usual treatment, the drugs are of value if the organisms are sensitive. Although the typhoid bacillus is sensitive, enteric fever is not controlled by aureomycin or terramycin; the effect of aureomycin in infantile gastroenteritis is doubtful (1953). Since neither drug given orally can be relied upon to reach the cerebrospinal fluid in decisive concentrations, they are less suitable than sulphonamide in meningococcal meningitis and chloramphenicol in influenzal meningitis; the combination of penicillin with aureomycin or terramycin in the treatment of pneumococcal meningitis is absolutely contraindicated. Apart from the control of secondary infection, neither drug influences virus diseases, except those of the psittacosis group.

Tetracycline.

Tetracycline is to be made available to hospitals in the National Health Service from October 15, 1954, in forms suitable for oral administration and injection, including forms suitable for oral administration to young children. At the same time tetracycline will be made available to general practitioners through the Regional Distribution Centres from which at the present time aureomycin and terramycin are obtained and for the same conditions as are specified for these two other antibiotics. The Ministry of Health is advised by the Medical Research Council that tetracycline is suitable for treatment of the same conditions as aureomycin and terramycin, and its toxicity is also similar so that the same precautions should be observed in its employment.

British Pharmaceutical Industry.

At the inaugural address of the School of Pharmacy, University of London, Dr. H. Hepworth, formerly Managing Director of Imperial Chemical (Pharmaceuticals) Ltd., spoke on the pharmacist in pharmaceutical industry. He said, "The value of our pharmaceutical production has risen from about £19m. in 1935 to £115m. last year, our exports at £30m. are nearly ten times as great, and some 50,000 people are now employed in the industry. Since 1947 new buildings have been erected at the rate of about £1m. per annum, and equipped at at least an equal figure. You will not be far wrong if you assume that about one-third of the production goes overseas, another third to the Health Service, and the remainder is sold over the counter in this country. And what a change in the drugs prescribed! Some 54 per cent. by value of the drugs now used were unknown a generation ago, and 80 per cent. of present-day prescriptions could not then have been fulfilled. We all know that the main advances have been in antibiotics, sulpha drugs, drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases, and vitamins—indeed our export value of antibiotics is greater than that of all our drugs put together a generation ago."

Continuing, Dr. Hepworth outlined the types of opportunity available, and finally gave the following advice to students entering industry: 1. When you join a company you will probably be given a short time to look around. Put this to good use—it will not recur, and people are just as important as things. 2. All businesses tend to become more complex and contain a number of committees. If you have something to say, say it there, and don't try to gain marks by being wise afterwards. 3. Fortnightly or monthly progress reports "for the information of the management." The latter is not the only reason—they are just as much meant to remind the writer, for it is embarrassing to keep repeating the same story. 4. Letter and internal note-writing—writing is largely a lost art. Don't dip your pen in sardonic ink, but go and see the colleague whose writing has annoyed you. You can learn a great

deal more about a man by talking to him than by reading his writing. Prefer the simple to the complex.

Chemical Expansion.

At the annual dinner of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Warboys, gave a brief review of recent advances in the industry. He said that since 1948 they could record an expansion at about twice the rate of British manufacturing industry as a whole. An additional £265m. had been invested in the chemical industry, approximately 12 per cent. of the total new investment in British manufacturing industry during those five years. In 1953 the chemical industry had exported 29 per cent. of its total production, and in the first seven months of 1954 chemical exports showed an increase of 16 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1953, as compared with an increase of 11 per cent. for the manufacturing industry as a whole.

In 1952 the chemical industry's expenditure on research and development was over £11m., an increase of 32 per cent. on 1948, and schemes were in hand substantially to increase this side of their work. These schemes involved capital expenditure of more than £6m., and, when completed, would show a rise to nearly £13m. per annum, or an increase of about 50 per cent. on similar expenditure in 1948.

On the subject of national exhibitions, he said that, if the recommendation of a committee was followed, the chemical industry would re-associate itself with the British Industries Fair, and the probable re-entry would be in 1956. As a nation we were allergic to publicity, and in the chemical industry they were rather more allergic than most industries, but they could not, on the one hand, complain if buyers of chemicals in overseas markets said they would buy their chemicals from Germany because they knew the German chemical industry was good, and, on the other hand, refuse to publicise and demonstrate the excellence of their own products. A periodic national exhibition was one way of doing this, and they should not try to measure the worthwhileness of such an exhibition by short-term sales results.

Education and Training.

Over the past few years there has been a considerable divergence of opinion on the training and education necessary for the pharmacist. One view was put forward by Dr. H. Davis in his Chairman's address to the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Oxford (published in full in the September Australasian Journal of Pharmacy). This view is not that held by Mr. C. W. Maplethorpe, Chairman of the Society's Educational Committee. Recently at a Branch meeting he said:—

There are advocates of a system of education which would include at the end of the period of practical training an examination in dispensing. I am not one of these, because I think far too much emphasis is placed on dispensing and not enough on the rôle of the pharmacist as a specialised man with a specialist's knowledge of drugs and their action, who basically should be an adviser to the doctor. We all know that the pattern of dispensing has changed completely and that the day of extemporaneously-prepared mixtures and pills appears to be rapidly disappearing, and in its place is the dispensing of ready-prepared specialties made in the big manufacturing laboratories. This came about largely because of the changeover from medication by vegetable drugs to medication by chemotherapeutic agents which are manufactured and formulated on a big scale. The pharmacist still has an important rôle as adviser to the physician, but, clearly—and here I know I am treading on dangerous ground—the question of the position of assistants is bound to arise.

Instruction on Specialties.

I have had the opportunity of visiting schools of pharmacy in many parts of the world, and only in the spring of this year I was at the Ontario College of



**WORLD'S LARGEST
NOW AVAILABLE**

*Genuine American
Formula..*

TRADE MARK

SCOTCH
BRAND
CELLULOSE TAPE

DISPLAY CONTAINERS CELLULOSE WRAPPED TO RETAIN FRESHNESS

Reseller's Profit—UP TO 37½% ON SALES

Now . . . put new "freshness" into your Cellulose Tape sales with genuine American - formula "SCOTCH" Cellulose Tape.

Yes . . . the world's largest-selling Cellulose Tape is now available in Australia! Profits are up to 37½% on sales (or 62½% on cost) with all Dispensers cellulose-wrapped to retain original freshness! Stock "Scotch"—the world's most popular Cellulose Tape.



DISPENSERS

1. Handsome high-impact polystyrene de-luxe heavy-duty dispenser with replaceable cutter blade.
Retail 35/- (plus tax)
2. New de-luxe desk size dispenser . . .
Retail 25/- (plus tax)



Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing (Australia) Pty. Limited, St. Marys, N.S.W.

ORDER NOW!

- Display No. 130 (24 Refill rolls), ½" x 150"
Retail, 1/- per roll, 24/- per display.
- Display No. 131 (24 Refill rolls), ¾" x 100"
Retail, 1/- per roll, 24/- per display.
- Display No. 135 (12 rolls in Utility dispenser), ¾" x 150".
Retail, 1/6 per roll, 18/- per display.
- Display No. 144 (12 rolls in Utility dispenser), ½" x 200".
Retail, 1/6 per roll, 18/- per display.
- Display No. 157 (12 rolls in Utility dispenser), ¾" x 300".
Retail, 2/9 per roll, 33/- per display.
- Display No. 167 (12 rolls in Utility dispenser), ½" x 400".
Retail, 2/9 per roll, 33/- per display.
- Display No. 175 (12 Refill rolls in can), ½" x 792".
Retail, 3/9 per roll, 45/- per display.
- Display No. 176 (12 Refill rolls in can), ¾" x 792".
Retail, 5/- per roll, 60/- per display.
- Retailer Discounts: 1 Display less 27½%, 6 Displays less 32½%, 48 Displays less 37½%.

COMMERCIAL ROLLS

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| ½" x 2592" 7/6 | ¾" x 2592" 10/3 |
| ½" x 1296" 4/6 | ¾" x 1296" 5/9 |

Reseller's Discounts: 12 Rolls less 20%, 48 Rolls less 27½%.

SELLING CELLULOSE TAPE IN AUSTRALIA

Sticks 6 Times
TIGHTER...

Unrolls
Easier...

Resists
Breaking!



★ It's **FRESHER** when you get it! ★ It's **FRESHER** when you sell it!

Backed by extensive Black and White and Colour advertising, in leading City and Provincial newspapers, plus the Women's Weekly, A.M. and The Reader's Digest!



STICKS 6 TIMES
TIGHTER



UNROLLS EASIER



RESISTS BREAKING

BUY SCOTCH TAPE
ORDER TODAY

Pharmacy in Toronto and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in Philadelphia. In Toronto, in the very fine dispensary, all the well-known specialties made by Canadian and American manufacturers were available for the students to handle, so that on completing their training they would recognise the products they would be expected to dispense in practice. They were not treated to an unrealistic dispensing course which would have no relation to their final practical experience. In Philadelphia there was an even greater resemblance to retail conditions. In the College is a large pharmacy completely equipped with every type of specialty, all the necessary apparatus and equipment associated with a good-class retail pharmacy, and during the course of training the students were expected to work in this pharmacy under conditions closely approximating to those obtaining in actual practice.

New Proposals.

At the next meeting of the Education Committee consideration will be given to the entrance requirements, and new proposals will be placed before the Committee for examination. Education, either in pharmacy or in any other profession, is not something that can be looked upon as static and finalised. There must be a perpetual re-examination of the conditions of entry, the conditions of training, conditions of examination, and, in the case of pharmacy, of the conditions of practical training which are associated with the school or college training. By this I do not mean that a change should be taking place every year, because one must have some degree of stability over a period of years, but the last major change took place on June 1, 1948, and it is clear that so many changes in general practice and in general education have since occurred that a complete review of the whole situation is now desirable.

Continuing, Mr. Maplethorpe said: Any attempt to depreciate the standard of the training and education of the pharmacist is bound in the long run to be disastrous for pharmacy as a whole. If it is considered necessary, as some people advocate, to train a race of pharmacists who can only read and write, then the sooner we recognise the necessity for the two types of pharmacist envisaged in the original educational plans, the better it will be for pharmacy. That time may not yet have arrived, but I am one who believes that the pharmacist has an important role as adviser to the medical profession. Physical chemistry, organic chemistry, pharmaceutical technology and pharmacology form part of the essential knowledge of an educated pharmacist who can act as adviser to the doctor on pharmaceutical matters in general, including advising him on the selection of the medicaments that he should use. Already the pharmacist in the hospital acts in this way, and obviously if the retail pharmacist is to fulfil his proper function, he will be compelled to act in the same way.

Dangers from Paraldehyde.

An unusual cause of death was recorded at an inquest recently at Doncaster. A hospital patient had been given two drachms of paraldehyde mixed with water. The patient complained that the draught had burned him. A pathologist found that the patient, who had been suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, had been burned in the mouth, pharynx, larynx, oesophagus and trachea, and there had been an acute inflammation of the walls of those passages. This had caused the patient to develop an acute broncho-pneumonia, from which he died. Evidence was led to show that the cork in the bottle was badly yellowed by corrosion, and had broken in two when extracted. An analysis showed that it contained 231 times the acid permitted by the B.P. and over six times the limit of peroxides. The liquid contained only 55 per cent. of peroxide and 40 per cent. of acetic acid. In his summing up the coroner said that there seemed some ignorance generally on the fact that paraldehyde decomposed.

Market Report

LONDON MARKET REPORT.

November 10, 1954.

During a large part of the past four weeks the drug market has been overshadowed by the dock strike. Although at the time of writing nearly ten days have elapsed since normal working was resumed, the after-effects are still being felt. Most manufacturers were able to draw on stocks held near their premises, but entrepot trading, which makes up much of the brokers' business, was suspended, as their goods were stored in bonded warehouses alongside the wharves.

A month ago substantial rises in both Chinese menthol and peppermint oil were noted. These rises have continued, and Chinese peppermint oil has gone up by a further 10/- per lb. to 37/6, and menthol is now worth around 44/- per lb., duty paid.

Citronella oil has fluctuated considerably; Javanese oil is now 12/6 and Ceylon is 3/- per lb. below this figure.

Lemongrass has risen by almost 50 per cent. within the month. Small quantities are now around 22/- per lb., with shippers asking only 1/- under this price.

French lavender oil is finding a market at 75/- per lb.

Aniseed has changed hands at prices varying from 17/6 to 19/- per lb.

On the drug side, aloes remain very scarce, with prime Cape quoted at 250/- per cwt.

Gum acacia has reached 150/- per cwt. on the spot, with shipment offers for January next at 132/-. Other pharmaceutical gums are almost unaltered.

Siam benzoin, however, is only offered as siftings at 22/6 per lb.

The lobelia crop failed this year, and any material available is claimed to be worth 12/6 per lb., c.i.f.

Ipecacuanha is almost unobtainable on the spot, although small quantities are reported as now landing. The Nicaraguan variety is 58/- per lb., c.i.f.

There has been no improvement in the senega position, and a consignment which reached London during the dock strike was taken back to Canada.

Anatolian liquorice root is dearer at 60/- per cwt. and Russian at 50/-.

Among the spices, all available stocks of turmeric have been bought up, and prices from India are 150/- per cwt. for spring shipment.

Cinnamon is in better supply, and quillings have come down to 3/7½ per lb.

Cardamoms are scarce.

Zanzibar cloves have fallen to 4/9 per lb., but the forward rate is steady at 3/6.

Chemical prices, with the exception of mercurials, have been comparatively stable.

The recently increased prices for mercurials in the home market are: Ammoniated mercury, 77/6 per kg.; mercuric perchloride, lump, 69/3; perchloride, powder, 68/9; calomel, 78/9; red and yellow oxides, both 84/9; all in ½-kg. quantities. Red mercuric iodide is 33/3 per lb. and 73/- per kg.

The corresponding prices for yellow mercurous iodide are 45/9 and 100/6.

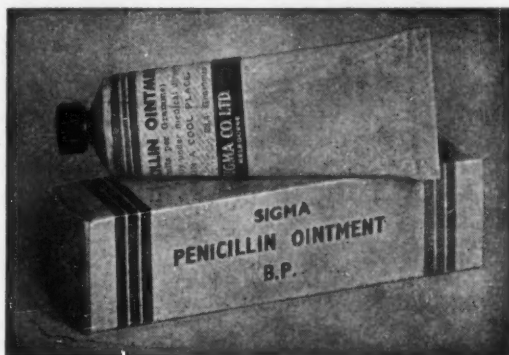
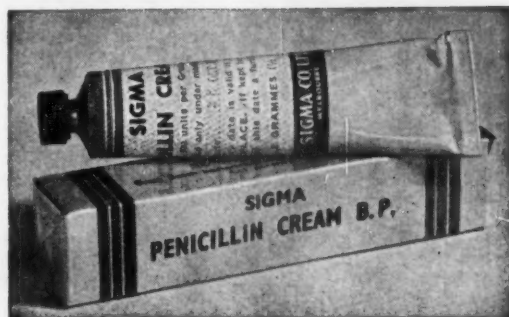
The metal is now £110 per 76-lb. flask.

Citrates are very short on the spot on account of the hold-up in shipments of raw materials, and there is no camphor on offer, either natural or synthetic.

SIGMA

PENICILLIN CREAM & OINTMENT B.P.

For Topical Penicillin Therapy



"Pharmacy's Own Products"

Ready prepared and readily available Sigma Penicillin Ointment B.P. and Penicillin Cream B.P., issued in plain collapsible tubes with detachable label for your dispensing convenience, are manufactured with the same strict laboratory control as the injectibles of the Sigma Penicillin range.

Cremor Penicillini B.P. will retain its potency for three months if stored below 10 deg. C. (50 deg. F.).

Sigma Penicillin Cream Sets have a shelf life of nine months and enable speedy extemporaneous dispensing of Penicillin Cream B.P.



From the Penicillin Laboratories of



SIGMA CO. LTD., MELBOURNE

Interstate Distributors:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Sydney.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., Brisbane.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd., Adelaide.
Rumbles Ltd., Perth.

DISPLAY AND SELL — IMPORTED

Bac-STICK

THE AMAZING NEW DEODORANT



A NEW SOCIAL SECURITY

Bac-STICK

GIVES DAY LONG PROTECTION AT A TOUCH

Stock, display and sell Bac-STICK. It's the quickest, easiest, cleanest deodorant on the market. Contained in a handy brightly-coloured plastic container.

Bac-STICK cannot harm the most delicate skin or most fragile fabric. Attractive advertising in leading Australian national magazines carries the Bac-STICK message to more and more women. New coloured showcard and counter dispenser unit available.



**SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS
AND DEPARTMENT STORES**

Sole Australian Distributors

**EMMO PTY. LTD. 118 KING STREET,
SYDNEY Phone: BW 3229**

Trade Notes

Druggists Sundries Co. and Dormay Co.—The attention of chemists is drawn to a change of telephone number for Druggists Sundries Co. and Dormay Company, of 29 Reiby Place, Sydney. As from December 11, the new number will be BU 3805.

Mr. Reg. Breen, Sydney city and metropolitan representative of R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd., who has been with the company for many years, and is well known to the trade, has been in Lewisham Private Hospital for the last six weeks. A report available on November 10 was that his progress was satisfactory and he had high hopes of being discharged and back on the job before the end of November.

CANNON MODERN "NURSER" TEAT.

The Cannon Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., London, has produced the New Modern "Nurser" Teat that fits both "Nurser" wide-mouth and standard narrow mouth bottles. The teat is to retail at 1/3 each.

Stocks of the "Modern Nurser" Feeding Bottle, made from English flint glass, have just arrived. As it can be boiled, this bottle will no doubt meet with a ready demand on the Australian market. The bottle is to sell at 3/11.

BOOTS' NEW ADDRESS.

As from November 29, 1954, Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. will operate entirely from its new office and warehouse premises at 376 Eastern Valley Way, Roseville, Sydney (telephone JY 1211—5 lines).

The new building of modern design will contain warehouse space and office accommodation for head office and N.S.W. office. Boots will operate entirely from this address, and all contacts after the above date should be made at the new address.

MOULDED PRODUCTS EXTENSIONS.

Tenders have been called by A. C. Leith Bartlett & Partners, architects and engineers, for extensions and additions to the Nepean Highway plant of Moulded Products (A'asia) Ltd. at Mentone, Victoria.

This further development of the company's 18-acre site is expected to cost well into six figures, and is an indication of the steady growth of the moulded products organisation since the war. The company now employs over 1300 people in its six factories and Commonwealth-wide distributing offices.

DEATH OF Mr. R. D. TOPPIN.

It is with regret that we record that Mr. Richard Douglas Toppin passed away suddenly on October 23.

The Board of Directors of R. D. Toppin & Sons Pty. Ltd. has appointed as Managing Director the testator's son, Mr. David Alan Toppin, who graduated at Sydney University with Bachelor of Science honours in Organic Chemistry and also at the Sydney Technical College with a Diploma of Chemical Engineering. Mr. David Toppin had worked in the closest association in the business with his father for the past 15 years.

"HALO" HOLIDAY PACK.

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd. informs us that following the introduction of the "Halo" Shampoo Bubble about a year ago sales of Halo Shampoo in bottles have also increased. It has been found that women buy "Halo" Bubbles because their shampoo is ready measured for them, and because they are easy to carry about for use at home or on holiday.

It was the holiday use of "Halo" Shampoo Bubbles that prompted the company to make the "Halo" Holiday Pack. Now ready for sale, it should make a very attractive Christmas Gift Pack. There are six gaily-

coloured "Halo" Bubbles packed in an attractive acetate cylinder printed with colourful holiday motifs.

The retail price for this pack is 5/6—the cost of the six Bubbles, with no extra charge to retailer or consumer for the novel pack.

SOMNONE CAPSULES.

Sigma Co. Ltd. has notified the release of its new product, "Somnone Capsules." Each soft gelatin capsule contains 5 grains of chloral hydrate B.P., dissolved in fat.

Somnone Capsules provide, for the first time in Australia, a pleasant and convenient dosage form of chloral hydrate. They eliminate the characteristic pungent odour and bitter taste of chloral hydrate.

Prices of Somnone Capsules in all States will be:

	To chemist	Retail
Bottles of 25	44/- doz.	5/6 ea., plus dispensing fee
Bottles of 100	134/- doz.	16/9 ea., plus dispensing fee

BAYER PHARMA PRODUCTS.

"KAPPAXAN."

We are informed that Bayer's "Kappaxan" is now available in new packs, particulars being as follows:—

Kappaxan Amps., 2 mg., 5 x 1 c.c.	4/1 each
Kappaxan Tabs., 1 mg., 25's	1/3 "

Evipan Sodium.

Supplies of Bayer's "Evipan Sodium" are now available in new packs as follows:—

Evipan Sodium Amps 10 x 0.5 gm., price to chemist	27/6 each.
Evipan Sodium Amps 10 x 1 gm., price to chemist	36/3 each.

PRESCRIPTION PROPRIETARIES CARD SERVICE.

The 15 cards issued during the month of November, 1954, dealt with the following products:—

A: 86	Aludrox Suspension
A: 87	Aludrox Tablets
E: 47	Ethiron Elixir
G: 14	Graneodin Ointment
I: 19	Isodrine Enterotab
I: 20	Insulin Novo semi lente, lente, ultra-lente
L: 20	Lergine
N: 45	Nupasal 213
P: 119	Pentophen
P: 120	Penaquacaine G Suspension
R: 20	Rubraton Elixir
S: 58	Stolic and Stolic Forte
S: 59	Sandosten
S: 60	Sandosten + Calcium
T: 51	Theosol

PROSANA LABORATORIES: NEW PREMISES.

Thoughtful consideration has been given to the planning of the manufacturing and production departments of the new premises recently acquired by Prosano Laboratories, at 145 Beattie street, Balmain, N.S.W.

The building is situated in close proximity to the city, and with ample natural lighting and ventilation facilities provides ideal conditions for the manufacturing of ethical preparations of the highest quality under the most modern and convenient methods. The offices and showroom occupy a section adjoining the main manufacturing departments, with the laboratory, packing store and despatch rooms conveniently located in adjoining centres nearby. The mixing, coating and tablet machines are so arranged to ensure that production will be effected with the utmost care and efficiency.

A special section is devoted to ointments, powders, tablets and liquids, and the management, in welcoming inquiries for these particular lines, feels confident that the equipment and machinery installed will ensure fulfilment of exceptional demands.

Mr. R. B. TATTERSALL RETIRES FROM B. W. & CO.

When Mr. R. B. Tattersall joined Burroughs Wellcome & Co. in 1909 as a junior warehouseman in Sydney he promised to make an attempt to stay with the company permanently. He retired after 45 years' service on August 31 this year, having passed through many departments in that time.

In 1915 Mr. Tattersall moved on to executive status in charge of despatch; from there he became responsible for invoicing and later for the activities of all field representatives. In 1947 he became Office Manager and in 1953 Personnel Manager.



In the above photograph, taken at a sales conference dinner during which he was officially farewelled, Mr. Tattersall (on the left) is shown with three retired staff members—Mr. H. L. Sweet, Mr. E. D. Beattie and Mr. H. Mortimer. On this occasion B. W. & Co. presented Mr. Tattersall with a radiogram; earlier, fellow employees had given him a china cabinet at a farewell in Rosebery Office.

A very keen bowler in recent years, Mr. Tattersall says he is now doing "whatever turns up each day"—bowling mainly, gardening at his home in Carlton, N.S.W., and exploring Australia by car.

DRUG HOUSES OF AUSTRALIA LTD.

Consolidated profit was more than doubled by Drug Houses of Australia Ltd. for the year ended June 30, and dividend has been raised.

A review of the annual accounts published on November 12 showed that trading profit after depreciation of £135,499 (£116,726 for 1952-53) was £689,635 (£323,100). Income from investments was £60,201 (£25,247), and after taxation of £295,130 (£163,400) and directors' fees, net profit is £446,623 (£176,627).

Profit on sale of fixed assets £1998 (£19,813), tax adjustment and sundry receipts £41,038 (£3573), are added to profits.

Preference charge and ordinary dividend of 7½% (raised from 6%) takes £299,601.

Losses sustained by subsidiary companies were £30,434.

Consolidated assets total £9,354,787 (£8,506,578 a year ago). Debtors were £2,357,123 (£2,054,424); stocks £3,613,159 (£3,368,804), cash £99,103 (£152,276), and goodwill, trade marks, etc., £342,428 (£337,078).

Creditors were £2,077,007 (£1,509,996), capital reserve was £1,239,846 (£1,235,643), general reserve £1,118,222 (£954,459).

Parent's profit was £305,724 (£242,924), plus excess tax £304.

The improvement in trading continued throughout the year, directors say; sales were buoyant, and the benefit of lower taxes was felt.

These conditions have continued in the current financial year, directors add.

The Sydney company has acquired a large site at Tempe for a new warehouse. The O'Connell street property and the new building programme probably will be self-financing as a result. Building operations on new warehouses in Hobart and Newcastle have commenced.

NEW B. W. & CO. PRODUCTS.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd. announces the introduction of "Lethidrone" Brand Nalorphine Hydrobromide, an antagonist to morphine, pethidine, methadone and pharmacologically similar drugs. Developed originally as an antidote for use in cases of overdosage of morphine-like substances, we are informed that "Lethidrone" has since been found to be of outstanding value in obstetric use to counteract the respiratory depression of the newborn caused by analgesic agents administered to the mother.

"Lethidrone" produces a prompt and dramatic stimulation of respiration and counteracts the fall in blood pressure without interference to the analgesic action of the narcotic employed.

The drug passes the placental barrier, and may be administered to the mother as a prophylactic measure or to the newborn in the treatment of asphyxia.

Two preparations are available—"Lethidrone" Injection, for administration to the mother, in ampoules containing 10 mg. per ml. (boxes of 6, list price 12/6); and "Lethidrone" (Neonatal) Injection, for injection into the newborn, in a strength of 1 mg. per ml. (rubber-capped bottles of 5 ml., list price 6/-).

"Lethidrone" preparations are being introduced by extensive mailings and detailing to all doctors and hospitals.

Another new B. W. & Co. product is "Histofax" Lotion as a companion product to "Histofax" Cream. Containing Chlorcyclizine Hydrochloride and Calamine, "Histofax" Lotion is indicated for the relief of sunburn, insect bites, stings, hives and minor skin irritations of an allergic nature. The lotion is of special value in relieving the pain and irritation of sunburn because of its ease of application.

"Histofax" Lotion is packed in bottles of 2 fl. oz. with a list price of 1/10 each subject to retailers' discounts. It has a retail selling price of 2/9. A bonus of one bottle free with every 12 on order is available.

Full colour show cards featuring both "Histofax" Lotion in "Histofax" Cream are available to assist in promoting sales, and will be sent to retailers upon request to B. W. & Co.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 15/11/54—

Chemists' Section: Additions.		
Size	Retail	Wholesale Doz.
		Fisher & Co.
	5/6	Fishaphos Nerve Tonic Tablets 49/6
		Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.
1 oz.	5/-	Furacin Soluble Ointment 40/-
		General Section: Addition.
		Raymond Mullis Pty. Ltd.
Refills	3/7	Cutipen—Self-contained Plastic
		Cuticle Pen 25/-
		Chemists' Section: Alterations.
		Menley & James (Australia) Ltd.
1-oz. tube	6/6	Eskamel (Ointment) 52/-
	5/6	Pragmatar Ointment 44/-
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		Clinton-Williams Pty. Ltd.
Small	3/3	Fasteth 27/9
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BATH BLOSSOMS. Six new large Bath Blossoms perfumed with the wonderful Goya fragrances. Wholesale 44/- doz. Retail 6/- each.



PERFUME BUBBLE. An attractive red, blue, green acetate Christmas bubble, containing 2 Goya phials. Wholesale 66/6 doz. Retail 9/- each.



CHRISTMAS PHIALS. Famous Goya handbag phials of luxury perfume, gaily wrapped for Christmas. Wholesale 33/3 doz. Retail 4/6 each.



DUSTING POWDER. A big floral drum of Goya's fragrant dusting powder with soft powder puff. Wholesale 98/- doz. Retail 13/6 each.



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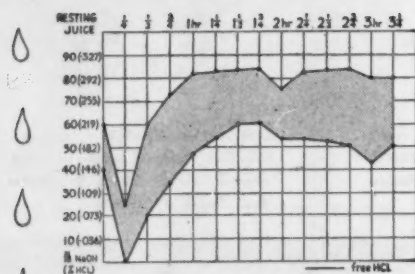
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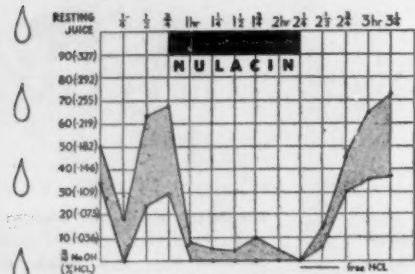
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Clinical Studies in Australia, the United States and Great Britain prove that NULACIN is "the nearest approach to the continuous intragastric drip for the ambulatory patient."* Unlike ordinary antacid tablets, which merely create a temporary neutralizing effect, the NULACIN tablet, when allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth, produces a continuous state of gastric anacidity. The NULACIN tablet, therefore, utilizes the results of the intragastric drip therapy without the cost, inconvenience and discomfort appertaining to that method. Ask your customer to refrain from chewing the NULACIN tablet, as in that case much of its valuable effect is lost.

REFERENCES:

* The Effect on Gastric Acidity of "Nulacin" tablets, Med. J. Aust., 823-824, 28th November, 1953.

The Control of Gastric Acidity, Brit. Med. J., 180-182, 26th July, 1952.

Medical Treatment of Peptic Ulcer, Med. Press, 195-199, 27th February, 1952.

Control of Gastric Acidity by a New Way of Antacid Administration, J. Lab. Clin. Med., 42:955 (1953).

Further Studies on the Reduction of Gastric Acidity, Brit. Med. J., 183-184, 23rd January, 1954.

FORMULA

The composition and unique manner of administration account for the desirable clinical behaviour of NULACIN. It is made from whole milk, combined with dextrans and maltose, magnesium trisilicate, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, and peppermint oil.

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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

R.A.A.M.C.

The Commonwealth Gazette for November 4 announces that the Short Service Commission granted to 4/8010 Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) **F. J. McCormack** is extended until February 23, 1958. The same Gazette carries a notice of Lieutenant McCormack's promotion to Temporary Captain as from October 1.

PHARMACEUTICAL DEFENCE LIMITED.

42nd Annual Meeting.

The 42nd Annual Meeting of members of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 24, 1954, at 9.35 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the chair), Messrs. G. F. H. Attwood, I. H. Barnes, E. S. Bradley, W. J. Cornell, D. A. Cossar, N. C. Cossar, E. A. O. Moore, V. G. Morieson, P. Pleasance, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner and the Secretary.

Minutes.—The minutes of the 41st Annual Meeting, held on November 25, 1953, were confirmed, on the motion of Mr. N. C. Cossar, seconded by Mr. Moore.

Annual Report, Accounts and Balance-sheet.—These documents, which had been printed and circulated to members, were formally received on the motion of Mr. Morieson, seconded by Mr. Barnes.

In moving the adoption of the annual report, accounts and balance-sheet, the Chairman said the report dealt fully with P.D.L. activities for the past year, but there were one or two points he should touch on at this meeting.

The first was the increase in membership in all States, amounting to 200 over the whole of Australia. This was a remarkable increase. The greatest advance had taken place in South Australia, with a 33% increase in membership during the year. It was a healthy sign for Pharmacy, in that chemists were thinking along the right lines, and covering themselves in the right manner as regards insurance and indemnity.

Claims for the year, the Directors were pleased to say, had been few, and there had been no serious claim in any of the States.

P.D.L. continued to give a really good service in legal advice, and more and more chemists were availing themselves of this free service, which they were pleased to give, and which had been of great help to a large number of chemists.

Commissions had again increased—the increase for the past year had been about £500. These commissions arose from insurances paid through P.D.L., and he would like all chemists to place at least a portion of their insurances through P.D.L., and so help the organisation.

The other States had all functioned very well during the year. The Branch Offices were also giving legal advice where they could act. If there was any doubt, they called on the Head Office for help, which was forthcoming at all times. The working arrangements between all States had been very satisfactory.

The Chairman said he had very much pleasure in moving that the report be adopted.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Warner.

At the request of the Chairman, in view of the absence of the Hon. Treasurer because of indisposition, the Secretary briefly reviewed the main points in the balance-sheet.

The motion was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

Election of Two Directors.—The returning officer (Mr. V. G. Morieson) reported that the number of nominations had not been greater than the number of vacancies for the Directorate, and he declared Messrs. Frederick Norman Pleasance and Cuthbert Charles Wallis duly elected as Directors of the Company for the ensuing four years.

Election of Auditors.—Following the returning officer's report, the Chairman announced that Messrs. Osborn, Fenwick & Co. had been reappointed as the Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year. The remuneration of the Directors was fixed on the same scale as for the past year.

General.—The Secretary reported that he had not received notice of any other business.

The Chairman said before closing the meeting he would like to thank the members for having attended the Annual Meeting. The presence of a sufficient number was necessary, although the business to be dealt with at the Annual Meeting was mainly formal.

He would like Mr. Phil Pleasance to take from this meeting a message to his father, Mr. Norman Pleasance, intimating that his colleagues were glad to hear of his improvement. They sincerely hoped that that improvement would continue, and that the Directors would see Mr. Pleasance back at the meetings very soon.

The Chairman said this was the first meeting he had been able to attend for four months. During that time his co-Directors and the staff had combined, so that P.D.L. affairs were carried on efficiently. He appreciated what had been done during his absence, both by the Board and the staff, and also the many messages and communications he received, which had helped him considerably in making a recovery.

Vote of Thanks.—Mr. D. A. F. Cossar said that, as an original member of the P.D.L., he would like before the close of the meeting to express his pleasure in seeing Mr. Braithwaite in the chair again after his illness, and to thank the Directors and the Secretary for the very good work they had done during the year—such work as had been done down the years of the existence of P.D.L. He hoped Mr. Norman Pleasance, who also was one of the original members of the Company, would soon be restored to health.

Mr. E. S. Bradley, who supported Mr. Cossar's remarks, said all members, particularly the older ones, knew that P.D.L. had functioned successfully for very many years. He could not speak for the younger members, and sometimes he thought that possibly there might be some weakness in the pharmacy set-up, that the younger ones perhaps might develop the weakness of taking the work of the older leaders for granted. In P.D.L., and in the Guild, too, the younger pharmacists as they came along must be educated in what the older, well-established organisations such as P.D.L. really meant in putting pharmacy in the very solid position it occupied today. He had pleasure in seconding the remarks of Mr. David Cossar.

On behalf of the Directors, the Chairman thanked Mr. Cossar and Mr. Bradley for their remarks.

The meeting closed at 9.54 a.m.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Miss M. Stewart, from Victoria, has become registered in South Australia.

Mr. A. M. Ramsay acted as locum for Mr. A. Anderson, of King's Park, at the beginning of November.

Mr. R. Brice acted as manager for Mr. W. Ey, of Colonel Light Gardens, at the beginning of November.

During the latter part of October and early November **Mr. D. Saies** assisted Mr. B. Statton, of Broadview, and Mr. L. Arbon, of Fullarton.

Engagement.—Phillipa, daughter of Mr. W. A. Hoskin, of Allenby Gardens, and the late Mrs. Hoskin, to David, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Saies, of Croydon.

Mrs. Bernice Lawton, of Mypona, went over to Yankalilla for a couple of weeks in November to allow Mr. T. Clark to have a vacation.

Mr. R. Phillips spent a few days at the end of October at Mr. D. Underwood's pharmacy in Tumby Bay.

Mr. J. Otto accepted engagements during October with Mr. W. Ey, of Colonel Light Gardens, and during November with Mr. H. E. Martin, of Rosewater.

Miss B. Pelling, who has been stationed at Daws road Repatriation Hospital, has now returned to England.

Mr. W. Bazely has resigned his position with Mr. D. Lengham, of Whyalla, to open his own pharmacy in Kimba, on the West Coast.

At the beginning of October **Miss Y. Fricker** spent a fortnight at Semaphore to assist Messrs. Saunders and Walker.

Mr. D. Bardolph resigned his position as manager for Mr. D. W. Humble at his St. Peters branch pharmacy when he purchased the pharmacy of Mr. D. MacQueen, of Nairne.

Mr. C. H. Lyons has returned to his original pharmacy in North Adelaide, and has exchanged with his manager, Mr. P. Wescombe, who is now in charge at Maxwell terrace, Danleith.

Miss Y. Fricker concluded her assistantship with Mr. D. Wilkinson, of Mt. Barker, at the end of November to transfer to Mr. K. S. Porter, President of the Pharmacy Board, so that she could participate in the November, 1954, series of Final Examinations.

Mr. R. Brice acted as manager for Mr. Walter C. Cotterell during his recent trip to Melbourne to attend the Federal Council meeting of the Guild and also for a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, of which he is the President now in office.

Child Swallows Poison.—Patricia Dawson, 18 months, of Woodville, was admitted to the Adelaide Children's Hospital on November 2 after having swallowed three-quarters of a bottle of furniture polish. At the time of the report her condition was said to be satisfactory.

Mr. MacQueen will undertake relieving work until his departure for England. The vacancy at St. Peters was temporarily filled by Mrs. Y. Phillips to give Mr. B. Rogers time to complete his engagement with Mr. W. Spencer, of North Adelaide, before starting as manager for Mr. Humble.

October and early November provided **Mr. B. O'Connor** with engagements in the Pharmacy Department of the Children's Hospital; with Mr. R. Grist, of Largs Bay, as manager at Fisk's Pharmacy, Glenelg, during the absence of Mr. A. Doe; and as assistant with Henry Francis & Co., of the Myer Emporium.

Mr. R. Wyld, manager of the Forbes pharmacy of Mr. E. Sauer, has been on holiday. He was relieved by Mr. H. Flood, of the Plympton West branch. Mr. Sauer took Mr. Flood's place, and engaged Mr. L. McCaffery to carry on at the original pharmacy in Plympton.

F.S.M.A. Managers.—The following changes of managers of Friendly Society Medical Association took place in recent months: Rosewater, Mr. J. Manton; Keswick, Mr. M. Murphy; Beulah Park, Mr. T. Hemmings; Brighton, Mrs. B. Schumann. The Semaphore Park Branch has also been temporarily closed.

Woman Takes Sleeping Tablets.—On November 11 the police radio branch co-operated with the St. John Ambulance in rushing a young woman suffering from an overdose of sleeping tablets from Glenelg to the Royal Adelaide Hospital. The woman, a 19-year-old waitress, was admitted for treatment.

Missing Drugs.—On November 7 "The Advertiser" reported that the police had failed to trace a package of drugs which had been missing for several days, having been lost in a city cafeteria. The drugs were 200 phenatone and 200 tridone tablets. Police were not notified of the loss until some time later.

Mr. B. Thompson reports a rough plane trip to Darwin and finding plenty of work in the dispensary of the hospital supplying the needs of wards full of patients, out-patients' department, and free medicine for the whole of the population of the town, as well as to Rum Jungle and the Fanny Bay Gaol.

BIRTHS.

Congratulations to the following:—

Fisher.—To Joy, wife of Robert, at Calvary, November 2—a daughter.

Connell.—On October 25, at Calvary, to Moira and Myles—a son (Damian Gerard).

Fenn (nee Thompson).—On October 12, at Lefevre Hospital, to Dorothy and Don—a son (Peter John).

Woolford.—At Mt. Gambier, to Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Woolford, on November 3—a son.

SYDNEY DOWNIE IN DIFFICULT ROLE.

Euripides' "Alcestis," produced by Brian Coghlan, as presented by the Adelaide University Theatre Guild at the Hut during the month, received favourable press mention. The performance was described as a clear-cut interpretation, notable for the poise and vocal strength of the cast. One commentator said that Sydney Downie, as the father of Pheres, had one of the most difficult roles to make convincing.

WOMEN IN PHARMACY.

Women chemists received a favourable mention in a special article in one of the Adelaide dailies during the month. Alongside a picture of a woman chemist dispensing into a glass measure in the dispensary were notes on the working of a pharmacy. The author wrote: "I found that deciphering a doctor's prescription is not the hardest part of pharmacy—it is trying to convince some customers that it is quite possible for a woman to be a qualified chemist." One aspect that impressed the observer was the very great amount of book work a pharmaceutical chemist is called upon to do.

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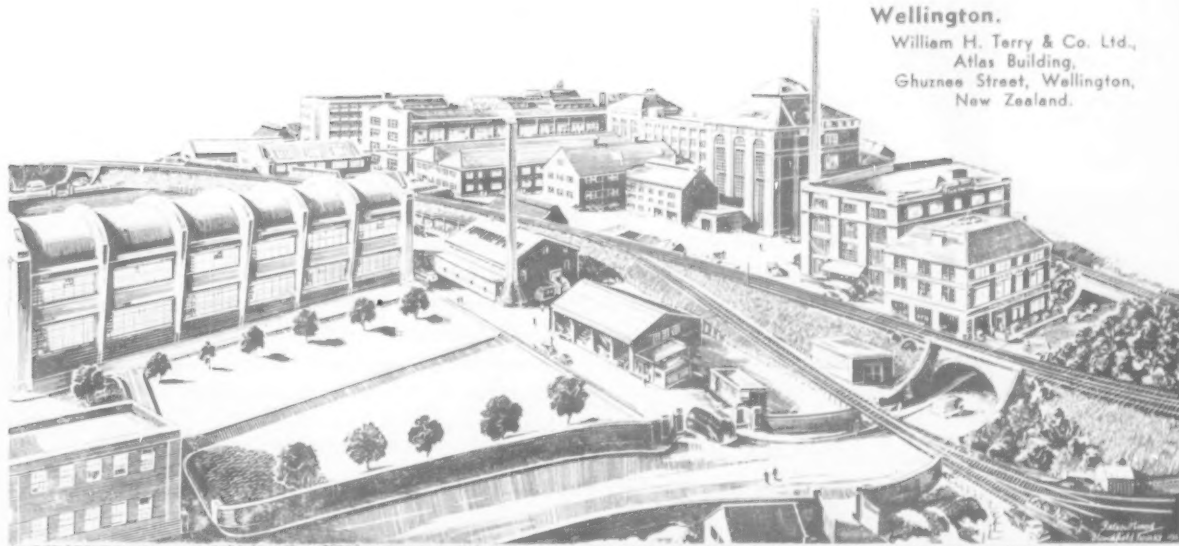
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Metaphen 1:5000, this widely used preparation is equally useful in the treatment of minor burns and as a dressing for non-specific ulcers, minor lacerations and abrasions. • Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is always ready for instant use and may be applied directly to the burned or denuded areas. • Why not have a supply on hand for summer emergencies? Butesin Picrate Ointment with Metaphen is available in convenient ½-ounce, 1-ounce and 2-ounce tubes and 1-pound jars. ABBOTT LABORATORIES

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Our New Telephone Numbers are: LA 5195-LA 5197.

Butesin Picrate Ointment
REG. TRADE MARK
 with Metaphen
REG. TRADE MARK

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

CHEMIST WAGES REFERRED BACK TO BOARD.

In a reserved judgment delivered on November 12, Mr. President Pellaw in the Industrial Court, in an appeal by employers against certain pay rates, ordered that the disputed wages should be referred back to the Board for reconsideration.

The Board had granted the following weekly rates: Assistants in charge, £18/3/-; registered assistants, £17/8/-; unregistered assistants, £14/9/6.

Weekly pay sought by the appellants was £16/11/6, £15/16/6 and £13/16/- respectively, also 80 per cent. only of the foregoing rates for females. The appeal was contested by the Federated Miscellaneous Workers' Union.

His Honour said that by the Board's determination, the manager of a chemist shop, charged with the duty of buying goods, received a weekly wage rate less by £1/9/- than an assistant in charge and less by 14/- than a registered assistant, although a manager's duty presumably included the oversight of these other employees.

It appeared that the wages under review were so much higher than was prescribed by industrial authorities in other Australian States that the Board should reconsider them.

[We are advised that this report compares a very old award for managers with the rates of a very recent determination for assistants, and the comparison is, therefore, not a satisfactory one. A similar position may exist in comparison with other States.—Ed.]

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on November 10, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. S. Porter (President) in the Chair, Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. C. Hill, A. E. Bowey, L. A. Craig, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Mr. Porter reported on legislation recently enacted in Victoria, and advised that all of the main items contained in the Victorian legislation had already been covered in this State.

Mr. Porter also reported on legislation from Great Britain, including scheduling of **new synthetic morphine derivatives** into the Dangerous Drugs Act. Mr. Porter further reported that the legislation included scheduling into Part I of the Poisons List **Laudexium** and its salts, which is unknown here, and into Part II the new Phosphorus compound, **Sulphotepp**, which has been recommended for inclusion in our poisons list.

The legislation also dealt with the exemption of preparations containing not more than 1 per cent. of **Antihistamine substances** for application in the nose or eye; and also that when the phosphorus compound, **Mipafox**, is in the form of a cap on a stick or wire, it ceases to be subject to the restrictions of the Poisons List.

From the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, advising details of fees charged for registration, etc., in that State as follows:—Registration of Transfer, £1/1/-; Annual Registration, £5/5/-; Gazetted Fee, 10/6.

A circular under date October 1, 1954, headed "Melabon," and setting out that Melabon had been approved by the Pharmacy Board, was considered. It was resolved that the South Australian agent, Jaychem Agencies Ltd., should be advised that this Board takes very strong exception to the use of its name on the

circular, and requiring Jaychem Agencies Ltd. to notify all registered pharmaceutical chemists forthwith that the statement appearing in the circular that "Melabon has been approved by the Pharmacy Board" was incorrect. It was further resolved that a copy of the correspondence should be forwarded to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

From Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, re a pharmaceutical chemist, advising that they are considering the re-registration of the above, and asking for information from this Board as to whether certain outstanding fees have been paid, and any further information this Board felt it desirable to submit. Registrar was directed to forward a summary of proceedings taken against the pharmaceutical chemist in 1948, and the findings, summary of application for re-registration, and summary of proceedings taken against him in 1951, and the findings, and to state that this Board thinks it most desirable to exercise extreme caution in dealing with offenders of the type of the above, and that this extreme caution is necessitated by reason of experience in similar cases.

Depots, Renewals.—Registrar reported that renewals for registration of depots should be received not later than November 30, and it was resolved that all registered pharmaceutical chemists having registered depots should be advised of the renewal requirements.

Relievers.—Mrs. Y. R. Phillips to Mr. D. S. W. Humble; Mr. R. H. Brice to Messrs. W. Cotterell, W. T. Ey; Mr. J. L. Otto to Messrs. W. T. Ey, H. E. Martin; Mr. L. A. McCaffrey to Mr. E. C. Sauer; Mr. H. B. Flood to Mr. R. B. Wyld; Mr. E. C. Sauer to Mr. H. B. Flood; Miss Y. J. Fricker to Messrs. E. C. Saunders, D. C. Wilkinson; Mr. D. Saies to Messrs. B. A. Statton, L. E. Arbon; Mr. R. W. Phillips to Mr. D. J. Underwood; Mrs. Bernice Lawton to Mr. T. K. Clarke; Mr. A. M. Ramsey to Mr. A. H. Anderson.

Labels.—A set of labels on which appeared the words "professional dispensing" was received from a pharmaceutical chemist. It was decided that the pharmacist concerned should be asked to discontinue the use of these words as a form of advertising.

Advertising.—Correspondence was received from a registered pharmaceutical chemist expressing regret for the wording of an advertisement issued by him, and setting out that in future any wording of advertisements would be submitted to the Board for approval.

Finance.—Statement for the month of October was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £189/6/- were passed for payment.

Practising Certificates.—A Certificate of Identity in favour of Miss M. W. Stewart has been received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

Correspondence has been received from a pharmaceutical chemist registered in Southern Ireland asking for information as to procedure for registration in South Australia. It was resolved that the pharmacist concerned be advised that this Board has not entered into any reciprocal agreement with Southern Ireland, but drawing his attention to the section of the Pharmacy Act dealing with the registration of overseas persons not covered by reciprocal arrangements.

Apprentices.—Approval was granted to Mr. W. G. Humble to transfer the indentures of Mr. N. E. Washington to Mr. D. S. W. Humble.

Letter received from Office of Education, University, re Combined Courses—Pharmacy/Science. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded setting out that at the present time a combined course Pharmacy/Science is not in operation in this State. Although this Board is of the opinion that there are certain practical difficulties, it considers that the introduction of such a course merits support.

Report from the examiners of Set 4 Galenicals has been received and considered.

Registration of Premises.—Applications received and noted from Messrs. D. H. Bardolph, B. H. Rogers, P. G. Wescombe, C. H. Lyons and Mrs. B. J. Schumann.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 25 King William street, Adelaide, on November 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. C. Holloway (President), in the chair; Messrs. E. F. Lipsham, D. F. J. Penhall, K. D. Johnson, A. A. Russell, J. D. Duncan and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Copies of the Dangerous Drugs Act Orders and Poisons List were received from Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Mr. K. D. Johnson agreed to examine this legislation, and report to the next meeting of the Council.

Correspondence has been received from the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique, dealing with the congress to be held in London from September 19-23, 1955. As Mr. E. P. Stones, a member of this Society, will be visiting England at that time, it was decided that a notification should be sent forward that Mr. Stones is desirous of attending the congress. It was further decided that the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain should be advised that Mr. Stones would like to attend the Pharmaceutical Conference to be held in Aberdeen during 1955.

Letter from Department of Public Health re teething powders. It was resolved that a copy of this correspondence should be forwarded to the F.P.S.G.A. (S.A. Branch), with the request that such should be published in the next issue of the "Gilseal News."

Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.—After discussion of the activities of the Council, it was resolved that a letter should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies, asking for information as to what steps have been taken for the formation of the Australian Pharmaceutical Society, following the resolutions passed at the conference in Sydney in August, 1953.

Lectures on Pricing.—Secretary reported that the Pharmacy Board had considered the question of including Rotary calculators in the list of essential equipment, and it was decided "that at the present time the Board is not prepared to include Rotary calculators in the list of essential equipment."

Combined Courses.—Letter from Office of Education, University, re combined courses—Pharmacy/Science. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded, setting out that there is no Pharmacy/Science course in operation in South Australia at the present time, although many pharmacists after qualification have proceeded to a Science Degree. There appears to be a ready employment for such people.

Letter from Mr. E. F. Lipsham, giving results of **Pharmaceutical Services examinations**, and recommending that two prizes be awarded—to Miss M. A. Evans first, and Miss B. S. Martin second. It was resolved that the recommendation be adopted, and that Misses Evans and Martin be advised of the award of the prizes.

Finance.—Statement for the month of October was submitted and adopted, and accounts totalling £676/0/8 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Mr. N. Bahnisch.

Post-graduate Lectures.—The tape recordings have now been received from Mr. G. K. Treleaven covering the lecture recently given by him on "Important Drugs of the B.P. 1953 and some recent developments." As a request has been received from Mr. J. A. Marks, of Mount Gambier, for copies of the recordings, it was resolved that the tape recordings be forwarded to him, together with the notes supplied by Mr. Treleaven, and that Mr. Marks be asked to return these as soon as he

has had the opportunity of submitting them to members in the Mount Gambier area. It was further resolved that the tapes and notes should be made available for use in other centres on request of members concerned.

British Pharmaceutical Conference Chairman's Address.—Mr. Lipsham drew the attention of the members of the Council to a report appearing on page 895 of the "A.J.P.," September issue, dealing with the minimum two years' post-intermediate training for the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying Examination, and also to the report on page 902 of the same journal, in which Mr. J. G. Manning is reported as stating that "policy speeches were all in favour of new apprenticeship and training systems. All who spoke showed marked dissatisfaction with the present system."

It was resolved that a letter be forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, asking if information could be supplied as to any alterations which have taken place in the system of training in England.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at 254 Sturt street, Adelaide, on November 8, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—The President (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) and Messrs. H. G. Collyer, A. C. Holloway, G. K. F. Scott, R. R. Patrick, E. Lloyd Miller, A. A. Russell, J. Retallick, V. L. Mitchell, and the Secretary.

New Members Elected.—Mr. R. H. Beckinsale, Broadview Gardens; Mr. J. B. Kildea, Prospect; and Mrs. M. H. Marshman, Woodville.

Purchase of City Property Proposed.—A discussion followed the presentation of the financial statement to October 30, and it was resolved that this Branch appoint Messrs. Cotterell, Miller and the Secretary as a sub-committee to consider the question of purchasing a suitable city property, and to purchase same on behalf of the Branch, even if it meant the creating of a mortgage thereon, to an amount equal to 50 per cent. of the purchase price.

Xmas Closing Times.—Resolved that the following hours be observed:—

Dec. 25th.—Closed all day.
26th.—Open 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
27th.—Open 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
28th.—Open 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
29th.—Open all day.
30th.—Open all day.
31st.—Open all day.

1955.

Jan. 1st.—Open 9 a.m. to 12 noon, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
2nd.—Open 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
3rd.—Open 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Non-Exempt Goods.—Resolved that a report as desired by the Factories Department be published in "Gilseal News."

Relaxa Tablets at Woomera.—Resolved that wholesalers be notified that Relaxa Tabs cannot be supplied direct to storekeepers at Woomera, but that supplies can be obtained from any Guild member, who will send same post free.

Southern Drug Co. Ltd.—The price changes were considered and varied accordingly. It was resolved that Southern Drug should be notified that wholesale prices must not be varied without authority of Guild. It was decided to drop the line Hydrogen Peroxide.

Photos from Mr. Pfeiffer.—Received with approval, and Secretary to write Mr. Pfeiffer thanking him accordingly.

Federal Delegate's Report.—The Federal Delegate (Mr. Walter C. Cotterell) gave a detailed report of the proceedings at the Federal Council Meeting held late

IT PAYS TO DISPLAY "REPETITION" LINES

The most profitable line for you is the one for which you build repeat customers. You can find no better example than Fasteeth. Display it freely. Fasteeth customers are permanent customers. Display also Vaculoid. Its display makes it easy for hemorrhoid sufferers to avoid embarrassment when ordering. Two of the most consistently advertised proprietaries in all States.



FASTEETH

How many of your customers wear false teeth? They're all likely prospects for Fasteeth. By far the world's largest seller in its field, Fasteeth can safely be recommended to your customers to help them avoid the embarrassment of false teeth slipping or dropping. Keeps breath sweetly fresh, and is very easy to use.

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Another nationally known line, which has been regularly advertised in the Australian press for many years with a money back guarantee, to relieve any form of hemorrhoids, Vaculoid is a proved seller which has a wonderful name for quick, safe, and lasting relief to hemorrhoid sufferers.

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Here's a Christmas Plus!

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**YOU'VE COME TO KNOW SO
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"Vaseline" Brand Hair Tonic and Liquid Shampoo packaged for quicker sales—extra Christmas business. By now you've come to rely on these 2 gift packs as a source of extra Christmas turnover. And with both products enjoying an ever-increasing share of their respective markets, there's every reason for the demand for these two Christmas gift packs to be greater than ever this year.

Display them prominently! Cash in on the special Christmas-pack national advertising.



"Vaseline" is the registered trade mark of the Chesebrough Mfg. Co. Cons'd.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (Continued)

in October. The various matters were discussed at length, and the Secretary requested to write the Federal Merchandising Manager on the matter of accreditation of any new line.

Mr. Cotterell was congratulated upon again being elected to the position of Federal Treasurer.

Pricing Officer's Report.—The Pricing Officer (Mr. G. K. F. Scott) reported that the Sub-Committee had met on two occasions, and had sorted out the various lines the prices of which were relative to this State.

Resolved that the list be sent to Victoria forthwith to enable the variations to be incorporated in the next issue of the price list.

Pricing of Scripts.—Mr. A. A. Russell reported upon the results of the recent examination of apprentices in the pricing of scripts. These showed an improvement on the previous exam., but the results are far from satisfactory, and further intensive training is required.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell (phone BA 4082).

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dallimore were involved in a car accident recently. Fortunately no serious injuries resulted, and both have now recovered.

Mr. F. T. Hunt has opened a pharmacy at the rapidly growing suburb of Graylands. We wish him every success.

Mr. R. I. Cohen paid a brief visit to chemists at Geraldton during the month. Mrs. G. Lucraft was in charge of the pharmacy during Mr. Cohen's absence.

Mr. H. D. Fitch was taken ill on November 11, and his condition caused some concern for a few days. At the time these notes were written he was making a good recovery.

Mr. George Dallimore was obliged to be absent from the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on November 2, owing to his attendance at the meetings of the Federal Council of the Guild in Melbourne.

Mr. C. O. Carter, of Sinclair's pharmacy, Dalkeith, underwent an operation last month, and was away from duty for about three weeks. Miss B. Beilby acted as locum during Mr. Carter's absence.

Mr. A. H. Hutcheson, of Stone's pharmacy, Carnarvon, has purchased Mr. Porteus' pharmacy at Leonora. Miss B. Beilby has taken the position vacated by Mr. Hutcheson at Carnarvon.

Chemists on holidays this month included:—Mr. F. H. Barry, Fremantle (reliever Mr. R. G. Medlow); Mrs. G. V. Sargent, York (reliever Mr. R. G. Medlow); Mr. K. Fogarty, Northam (reliever Miss J. B. Houghton); Mr. K. L. Medd, Perth (reliever Mr. W. E. Wilson); Mr. A. R. Norman, Albany (reliever Mr. M. Pierre-Humbert); and Mr. J. C. Ward, Scarborough (reliever Mr. L. E. Knight).

Poisoning Cases.—At its last meeting the Pharmaceutical Council received reports of two deaths by poisoning—one by strychnine and one by Pentobarb.

An Amendment to the Pharmacy and Poisons Act. designed to prevent medical practitioners from carrying on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist, has been introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon. R. J. Boylen, M.L.C. Dr. J. Gordon Hislop, M.L.C., secured the adjournment of the debate.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

Additions to Eleventh Schedule.

The following Order in Council was published in the Government Gazette on July 23, 1954:

Whereas it is enacted by section 43B of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1910-1952, that the Governor may by order amend the Eleventh Schedule to the Act by deletion, addition or other alteration: Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor, acting with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 43B of the Act, doth hereby amend the Eleventh Schedule to the Act by adding the following drugs:

Aureomycin;
Chloramphenicol;
Streptomycin;
Dihydrostreptomycin;
Terramycin;

Cortisone and other supra-renal cortical hormones either natural or synthetic and andreno-cortico-trophic hormone (A.C.T.H.).

Approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Executive Council, July 14, 1954.

(Sgd.) R. H. DOIG,
Clerk of the Council.

HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS' REUNION.

On November 10 opportunity was taken in connection with the Royal Perth Hospital Week to invite Hospital Pharmacists, past and present, to attend a friendly function at the hospital. Mr. Evan Nicholas, Hon. Consultant Pharmacist to the Hospital, presented a brief talk on "Pharmacy Today," which was appreciated by all present.

A fairly representative number of pharmacists assembled, and they were warmly welcomed by the administrator, Mr. Griffiths, who explained the object of the hospital week, which was to bring before the public the work of the hospital. He intimated that it is intended to make the week an annual event, when the public and interested parties will be invited to see over the departments usually regarded as "behind the scenes."

This year the following departments—Pharmacy, Engineering, dietary, physiotherapy, and X-ray—were available for inspection.

The history of the hospital from its origin in 1830 and of the various buildings, mostly still in use, from 1855, was given briefly by the chief pharmacist, Mr. N. A. Farry, prior to his introduction of the guest speaker, Mr. E. J. Nicholas.

Following the speeches, afternoon tea was served, and the guests were personally conducted over the pharmacy department.

Special interest appeared to have been devoted to the parenteral fluids laboratory and to the mechanical equipment in the main section.

MR. A. F. SCAMMELL'S VISIT TO PERTH.

At the invitation of the directors of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., about 200 pharmacists gathered at the Adelphi Hotel, St. George's Terrace, Perth, on the night of October 28.

The occasion was the visit to Perth of Mr. A. F. Scammell, chairman and managing director of the company, who had recently returned from a trip through the United States of America, and had been requested

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (Continued)

by the Perth executive to address the pharmacists on his travels.

The guests were received by Mr. F. A. Yeates, general manager in Western Australia, and Mr. Scammell.

The assembly took their seats in the auditorium, and heard from Mr. Yeates something of the life history in the company of Mr. Scammell, who will celebrate his 50th year with the company on March 5, 1955, and who has been closely associated with the actual building and the growth of the company in every State in the Commonwealth.

One of the films shown was that of Antibiotic production. This magnificently produced record of the production and the usefulness of Antibiotics is a great tribute to the manufacturers of Terramycin, Charles Pfizer, Inc., of New York, for which F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. acts as Australian representative.

Mr. Scammell gave a brief survey of his visit and the visit of Mr. R. T. Patterson, technical director for the company, to the large pharmaceutical houses of the United States.

The next film dealt specifically with New York, and this was followed by an account given by Mr. Scammell of his journey from the time the plane left Mascot Aerodrome, in Sydney, through its long journey, and the visits which were made to historical places in the States, and then the return journey to Australia.

The evening was voted by everyone as being most enjoyable. Mr. R. I. Cohen, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Scammell, which was seconded by Mr. J. T. Skeahan, Vice-President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild, and received with acclamation.

Mr. Yeates thanked the executive of the company for the arrangements made, which enabled all present to enjoy the evening so much, and invited the guests to partake of supper in the adjoining room.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Tasmania, Miss M. L. Williams, 276 Argyle St., North Hobart (phone B 1010).

To everyone we wish the season's greeting and prosperity for 1955.

Welcome also to Mr. Gordon Fetterplace, who has also taken up a position in Tasmania.

Welcome to Tasmania is extended to Miss Joy Muhlebach, who after three weeks' holiday is settling down to work among us here.

Congratulations to Miss Marjorie Andrews on being presented with the Girl Guide Beaver Award. We hope it doesn't mean that you are going to ground, Marj!

As we go to press, students are busy putting those last finishes to their swotting. We wish each one every success in their examinations.

To Miss Elizabeth Weir we offer our apologies for having called her a "dispenser" in a previous edition. We understand that Miss Weir is Deputy Chief Pharmacist at St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Jack Beaumont seems to be quite recovered, but we are sorry to learn that his son is now on the sick list. We hope he'll soon be better, too.

HUGE PAYMENT BY MEDICAL BENEFITS FUND.

The Medical Benefits Fund of Australia Ltd. paid £113,311 in hospital and medical benefits in Tasmania during the year ended June 30, 1954, it was stated at the Annual Meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the Fund recently.

The report added that the Tasmanian membership had doubled during the year; 40,515 people now had medical coverage and 50,895 hospital coverage.

Nation-wide membership of the Fund now approached 2,000,000, and a reserve for future claims stood at £923,000.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 8, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. H. H. Pearce (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, J. M. Beaumont, E. H. Shield, and Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Monica Joy Muhlebach (ex-Victoria) and Gordon Karl Fetterplace (ex-N.S.W.) were registered.

Finance.—A financial statement was presented, showing a balance of £603/9/4. Accounts totalling £65/4/2 were passed for payment.

Poisons Act.—A letter was received from Mr. G. K. Meldrum in reply to our letter regarding control of Antibiotics, in which he said that the only Antibiotics that should not be subject to control were those intended for udder infusion in the treatment of mastitis.

Inspector's Report.—A report was received from the inspector following his checking on the Hobart firms concerned with Sections 17 of the Poisons Act. Only one firm was not complying with the requirements of Section 17 of the Act, and Sections 10 and 11 of the Regulations. However, this firm has undertaken to carry out all the requirements as indicated by the inspector.

The meeting closed at 9.30 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth street, Hobart, on November 2, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. A. G. Gould (Chairman), Miss M. E. Andrews, Messrs. E. H. Shield, L. J. McLeod and Secretary.

Advisory Committee.—The Secretary reported that he had not received any reply from the Technical Education Branch regarding a meeting of the State Advisory Committee. The meeting instructed the Secretary to telephone the Superintendent of Technical Education to ascertain the position.

Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies.—A letter was received from the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia regarding the annual subscription to the Federal Council. The meeting decided that the Secretary of the Federal Council should be asked regarding the future operation of that Council.

End of Year Function.—Members considered that a Council meeting should be held as soon as the replies were received from the circular regarding the type of function desired by members, and that a student representative be asked to attend.

Essay Competition.—A reply was received from the "A.J.P." advising that consideration would be given to publication of the winning student's essay on "Stilboestrol."

The meeting closed at 6.50 p.m.

Ads like this will pre-sell your stocks of Christmas **SELLOTAPE!**

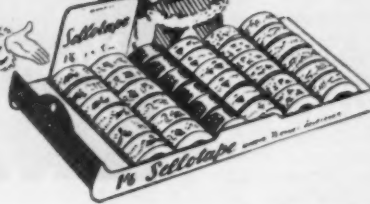
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Advertising like this will move Christmas Sellotape off your shelves — fast! So order plenty of Christmas Sellotape now, and be sure to display it well.

Xmas is big business — bigger than ever this year! More gifts, more year! More gifts, more Christmas Sellotape! Stock up now for the Xmas rush.

Best results from best display. Mr. Retailer — and just look at Christmas Sellotape's display unit! Bright and eye-catching, it will make a real hit in your store.



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Order now from your Sellotape Wholesaler.

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D.C.M.X. is one of the well-known Monsanto range of germicides. This chemical is certainly the most powerful bactericidal agent of its type available today. It combines a high R.W. coefficient, giving a low cost per R.W. unit, with a high degree of purity and negligible odour. This makes it equally suitable for the manufacture of high-class disinfectant fluids for hospital and personal use, as well as for the cheaper household types.

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NEW ZEALAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

DANGEROUS DRUGS.

Importation of Heroin Stopped.

The Sixth World Health Assembly adopted a resolution aimed at discouraging the use of diacetylmorphine (heroin) by those few countries who are still using it, and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to communicate with the Governments concerned, and urge its abolition in medical practice. The New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association has agreed to these proposals, and no further licences will be issued for the importation of diacetylmorphine.

It is hoped that the discontinuance of the legal manufacture of this drug will greatly assist in the eradication of illegal trafficking, and help in overcoming the addiction problem, which is a serious one in some countries, though fortunately not in this country.—Extract from annual report of Health Department.

—Extract from "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand," 11/10/54.

NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

Borrow trouble for yourself if that's your nature, but don't lend it to your neighbours.
—Kipling.

Mr. W. J. Herd is in business at 6 Oxford street, Sydney.

Mr. K. R. Blackley has purchased Mr. K. D. Jessep's pharmacy, 229 Windsor street, Richmond.

Mr. G. H. Crighton has established a pharmacy at the President Centre, President avenue, Caringbah.

Mr. F. G. English has opened a pharmacy at 1108 Canterbury road, Punchbowl.

Mr. K. W. Murphy has opened a pharmacy in Gympsea Bay road, Gympsea.

Mr. R. L. Morgan has opened a pharmacy at 81 Gladesville road, Hunters Hill.

Mr. J. M. Phillips is in business at 298 Gosford road, Long Jetty.

Mr. E. A. Carter, of 478 Anzac parade, Kingsford, has sold his pharmacy to Dr. D. A. Robinson.

Mr. J. Bowen, late of Maclean, has been holidaying at Coopers Plains, Brisbane.

Mr. T. G. Skilling has purchased Fawcett's Pharmacy, cnr. Strand and Pacific parade, Dee Why. Mr. Skilling was a squadron-leader in the R.A.F.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Blunden, of 38 Belford street, Broadmeadow, will be going abroad early in the new year. (Mrs. Blunden was formerly Miss Marie Cunynghame.)

We are advised of a recent academic success attained by Mr. Philip M. Green, Ph.C., M.P.S., A.M.I.E.T., J.P., proprietor of the pharmacy in Bulahdelah, who for a number of years past has been engaged in post-graduate study for his Bachelor of Philosophy Degree (Ph.B.) with Fremont College, Sequoia University, California, U.S.A., majoring in Psychology. A recent communication from the United States advises his success in the final examination and the award of the Ph.B. degree with effect from September 29, 1954.

NEW PREMISES FOR MEDICAL BENEFITS FUND OF AUSTRALIA.

"M.B.F. House," 32 Jamieson street, Sydney, the new premises for the Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, was officially opened by the Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Page, G.C.M.G., C.H., M.P., Federal Minister for Health, on November 13.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND.

The following persons have been appointed members of the Council of the University of New England for a period of three years from November 1, 1954:—

Mr. James Edward Cahill, the Hon. David Henry Drummond, Mr. Kenneth Jones, Mr. William Gordon Mathieson, B.Ec., A.A.S.A.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christmas Grafton Page, G.C.M.G., C.H.; and Mr. Philip Wright (Vice-Chairman, First Council).

CO-OPERATION ACT, 1923-1954.

The following persons have been appointed as members of the Advisory Council, constituted in pursuance of Section 114 of the Act, for two years as from October 1, 1954:—

Messrs. Edwin James Brent, George Downes, Robert Clarence Gibson, Louis Karkton Kelman, Charles Walter Mann, Kenneth Alexander Mathieson, George Booth, M.L.A., and Howard Thomas Fowles, M.L.A.

DOCTOR FINED FOR OBTAINING DRUGS ON FALSE REPRESENTATION.

Dr. Ronald Wallace Menzies Gray, 32, of Woniara road, Hurstville, after pleading guilty to the charge, was fined £25 in the Kogarah Court on November 6 for having obtained drugs by false representation. Evidence was given by Det. Harris, of the Drug Bureau, that Gray had obtained Morphine and Pethidine from a pharmacy in Hurstville on June 17.

POLICE CHECK ON TABLETS IN POISON CASE.

Police are investigating the strychnine poisoning of a Glebe woman, now recovering in Royal Prince Alfred Hospital.

They have taken possession of a doctor's prescription and certain tablets the woman had been taking.

Police believe the woman, Mrs. Marie Moondie, 34, accidentally poisoned herself with the tablets and medicine.

Her husband said he was staggered when they told him at the hospital she had strychnine poisoning. There wasn't an ounce of it in the place, he said.

SALE OF PARATHION.

Reports circulating in New South Wales suggest that a number of persons have been poisoned in recent weeks with Parathion, one of the new phosphatic insecticides.

The Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, said on November 7 that he would direct officers of his department to investigate a report that Parathion was being sold openly in New South Wales. He added that if police or others were concerned about the sale of the poison they should notify the Poisons Advisory Council, which had power to place the poison on a schedule which would require that buyers would have to sign a register.



AND OTHER FUNGOUS INFECTIONS OF THE SKIN

In the summer months when tinea and other fungous infections become most active the demand for a dependable preparation for their treatment increases in proportion. Undex, which has proven its effectiveness in the prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of these infections, becomes more than ever a necessity to every pharmacist's stock.

The Ointment—in 2-oz. tubes.
The Powder—in 3-oz. sprinkler drums.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

VISITS TO BURROUGHS, WELLCOME & CO. WORKS.



Mr. P. J. Baldwin, of Hallam Pty. Ltd., being greeted by Mr. S. G. Brown (left), of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Australia) Ltd., on the occasion of a visit to the Rosebery Works of B.W. & Co. by a group of Hallam managers and their staffs. Also in the group are (left to right), Mr. C. R. Kerr, of Hallam Pty. Ltd.; Mr. J. A. Thomson, and Mr. F. G. Helman, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co.

The visitors were taken on a conducted tour of the entire factory, and saw the processing and packing of a number of products, including the filling of "Wellcome" brand Insulin.

During September and October several other visits were made, two groups from the staff of W. H. Soul Pattinson & Co. Ltd., and two groups of pharmacy students from Sydney University being entertained on separate occasions.

PROSECUTION OF QUACK DOCTORS URGED.

In the Legislative Assembly on November 2 Mr. C. G. Robertson (Lab., Dubbo) asked whether the present law was inadequate to deal with people without medical qualifications who claimed to be able to cure all diseases. He asked the Premier (Mr. Cahill) if he would consider providing a penalty of 10 years' gaol for people convicted of such practices.

In reply, the Premier said that the Government would consider whether the law should be amended to prevent "quack" doctors practising, and endangering lives. He told the Legislative Assembly that he would ask the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, to examine the law.

Mr. Cahill said the Government some years ago had appointed a committee to inquire into the medical claims of a man. The committee had found that his representations were untrue, and that he was imposing on people.

"I thought the State was finished with this person," he said. "I have now read that the man is practising again, and inducing people to come to him."

Mr. W. Crabtree (Lab., Kogarah) asked Mr. Cahill whether he would ask the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Sheahan, to prosecute "quack" doctors. He said people who sought treatment from these men were in grave danger.

Mr. Cahill said he thought it would be better for Mr. O'Sullivan to examine the present law first.

GOVERNMENT MOVE ON DENTAL MECHANICS.

"The Sydney Morning Herald" reported on October 23 a statement by the President of the Australian Dental Association (Mr. A. G. Rowell) that the State Govern-

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THIS IS HOW YOU CAN CASH IN NOW:—

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This virtually reduces your cost price from 2/- to 1/8½ per tube.

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This advertisement is the first of a series in a new campaign for Brylcreem—the world's fastest-selling hairdressing. Featuring Test Cricket Stars, these advertisements will appear in National Magazines and Newspapers throughout Australia and will further boost the demand for this quality product. Don't be caught out of stock. Your wholesaler has Brylcreem in large and small tubs and handy tubes. Buy Brylcreem NOW!

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ment has suggested legislation to register dental mechanics, and to give them the right to register as dentists.

The Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, had told the Association that under such legislation dental technicians would be licensed," Mr. Rowell said.

The legislation would provide that three months after being licensed a dental mechanic would be entitled to registration as a dentist, provided he began to acquire professional knowledge in dentistry before August 15, 1934, and had worked in the profession for at least four years; attended a 12 months' course of training at the Sydney Dental Hospital, and passed the necessary examinations.

Other licensed dental mechanics would qualify for registration as dentists by attending a training course at the Dental Hospital for two years and passing examinations.

Mr. Rowell said the Association had expressed its opposition to the proposals to Mr. O'Sullivan in strong terms.

The proposals would lower the entry standard to the dental profession and lower the standard of service to the people, he said.

Mr. Rowell said the executive passed a resolution stating: "That in the considered opinion of the executive the measures proposed by the Minister for Health for the amendment of the Dentists' Act 1934-46 are contrary to the proper protection of the health of the public, and consequently this executive expresses disapproval of the proposals."

BAN ON HEROIN.

A Bill to prohibit the manufacture, use, sale and possession of Heroin in all forms and to enable other drugs to be brought within a similar prohibition was introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Kelly on November 10, 1954.

The measure will be known as the Police Offences Amendment (Drugs) Act 1954, and commence upon a day to be appointed by the Governor and notified by proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The main provisions of the Bill are as follows:—

Diamorphine (Heroin) and Other Prohibited Drugs.

20c. (1) In this section "diamorphine" includes its salts and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing any proportion of diamorphine.

(2) If any person—

(a) manufactures, prepares, sells, distributes, supplies or otherwise deals in diamorphine;

(b) has in his possession any diamorphine;

or

(c) uses diamorphine,

he shall be guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act.

Any diamorphine in the order or disposition of any person shall be deemed to be in his possession.

(3) (a) The Governor may, by proclamation published in the Gazette, declare that this Part of this Act shall apply to any other substance of whatever kind in the same manner as it applies to diamorphine.

(b) The Governor may in like manner repeal, alter, or amend any proclamation issued in pursuance of paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(c) If any such substance is a drug or other preparation, admixture, extract or substance to which Part VI of this Act applies, the provisions of that Part shall not apply to such substance during the time any proclamation under paragraph (a) of this subsection or any such proclamation as altered or amended under paragraph (b) of this subsection, is in force in respect of such substance.

(d) Any proclamation made under this subsection shall—

(i) take effect from the date of publication, or from a later date specified in the proclamation; and

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- 1953 Kilmanjaro Scientific Expedition.
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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

- (ii) be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen sitting days after the publication thereof if Parliament is then in session, and if not, then within fourteen sitting days after the commencement of the next session.

If either House of Parliament passes a resolution of which notice has been given at any time within fifteen sitting days after such proclamation has been laid before such House disallowing any proclamation or part thereof, such proclamation or part shall thereupon cease to have effect.

(4) If a justice is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any diamorphine is in the possession or under the control of any person in any premises, such justice may grant a search warrant authorising any constable named in the warrant, at any time or times within one month from the date of the warrant, to enter, if need be by force, the premises named in the warrant, and to search the premises and any persons found therein.

(5) If any person wilfully delays or obstructs any constable in the exercise of his powers under subsection four of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act.

(6) The provisions of subsections one, four, five and seven of section 20b of this Act shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to and in respect of any person guilty of an offence against this Part of this Act.

(7) Any diamorphine in the possession or under the control of any person may be seized by any member of the police force, and such diamorphine shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

(c) By inserting in section one next after the matter relating to Part VI the following new matter:—

PART VLa—Diamorphine (Heroin) and other Prohibited Drugs.

PRIZE-GIVING CEREMONY AND PRESENTATION OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES.

At a dignified ceremony in the Stawell Hall, 145 Macquarie street, Sydney, on November 1, the Hon. the Minister for Health, Mr. Maurice O'Sullivan, presented prizes awarded to the 1954 winners, and also registration certificates to the candidates who were successful at the recent pharmacy final examination.

Opening proceedings, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., Mr. E. G. Hall, welcomed the guests, adding there was no need to introduce Mr. O'Sullivan (applause), who was an old friend.

"On the dais," said Mr. Hall, "we have the President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W., Mr. J. L. Townley, and also Mr. A. E. Conolly, our Secretary. In addition, present here tonight are Mr. P. E. Cosgrave, Registrar of the Pharmacy Board; Professor R. H. Thorp, Director of Pharmaceutical Studies; Mr. S. E. Wright, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacy; Miss Dorothy Large, Lecturer and Examiner; Mr. L. W. Smith in his triple capacities as member of the Pharmacy Board, Final Examiner and State President of the Guild."

Mr. Hall said he was also pleased to welcome two distinguished gentlemen—Mr. Clive Catt, Chairman of Directors of D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., and Mr. R. J. Mitchell, Australian Sales Director for Kodak (A'sia) Pty. Ltd., who had been invited to attend, as the prizes donated by their respective companies were to be presented that night by the Minister.

Mr. Hall also extended a warm welcome to the newly registered pharmacists and those accompanying them.

Addressing the graduates, Mr. Hall said:

"No doubt you feel elated having completed the hardest course you could attempt. Two other groups will share your delight, your parents and your masters. When your master sees your name in the list of suc-

cessful candidates he feels a warm pride in your achievement.

"I would like the new pharmacists to recognise the unique position they now assume in the community—a position which is highly respected. As new graduates, you will enjoy confidence and respect only equalled by the medical profession. People will turn round in your suburb and say, 'That's the local chemist.' Do nothing to shake their trust in you.

"You have three clear duties," said Mr. Hall. "Do the right thing by the public—it is easy for wrong-doing to creep in. You have a solemn duty to your friends in the medical profession—do nothing to shake the confidence of the patient in his doctor. Don't try to assume the role of the doctor. Then there is your duty to your fellow-pharmacists. Never cast aspersions on your colleagues.

"With these three-fold duties in mind, proceed with the important job you have to perform in community life. Observe the Society's standards of professional conduct.

"I conclude," said Mr. Hall, "by offering my warmest congratulations to you on behalf of Council and on my own behalf. Have a happy and profitable stay in pharmacy. Never forget the heritage which has been handed down to you by the master pharmacists." (Applause.)

Mr. Hall then introduced Mr. J. L. Townley.

Mr. Townley said: "Representing the Pharmacy Board as I do, I congratulate the students who have passed the final examination.

"Regarding future education, we will soon have this under control, thanks to the hearty support of the Minister for Health, Mr. O'Sullivan, and Professor Thorp. You will have the finest educational set-up in the Southern Hemisphere.

"Your education is not finished when you pass the final examination. Apply the knowledge given to you by Mr. Wright at the University." (Applause.)

Mr. Hall then introduced the Hon. the Minister for Health, Mr. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Mr. O'Sullivan said he had been ill all day, but he did not want to disappoint anybody, because he knew of the high value the Pharmacy Board and the Pharmaceutical Society placed on the function.

"To those who have just graduated I extend my congratulations. Follow the example spoken of by Mr. Hall.

"It is nice of him to say I changed the Pharmacy course of training, but I was only the instrument. The Government allocated half a million pounds to the University of Sydney to complete the required quarters for a full-time course in pharmacy. Next Tuesday we hope to convince the Minister for Education, Mr. Heffron, that now is the time.

"I have lived in Paddington all my life, and I have known every chemist that ever came to that suburb, and I have respected them all.

"When you have a headache you say to 'he chemist, 'Give me something.' He goes round the back behind a little screen, and comes out with a draught and says, 'Drink this.' You drink it and don't ask what it is. He says 'Gd., please.' This shows the confidence we have in the chemist.

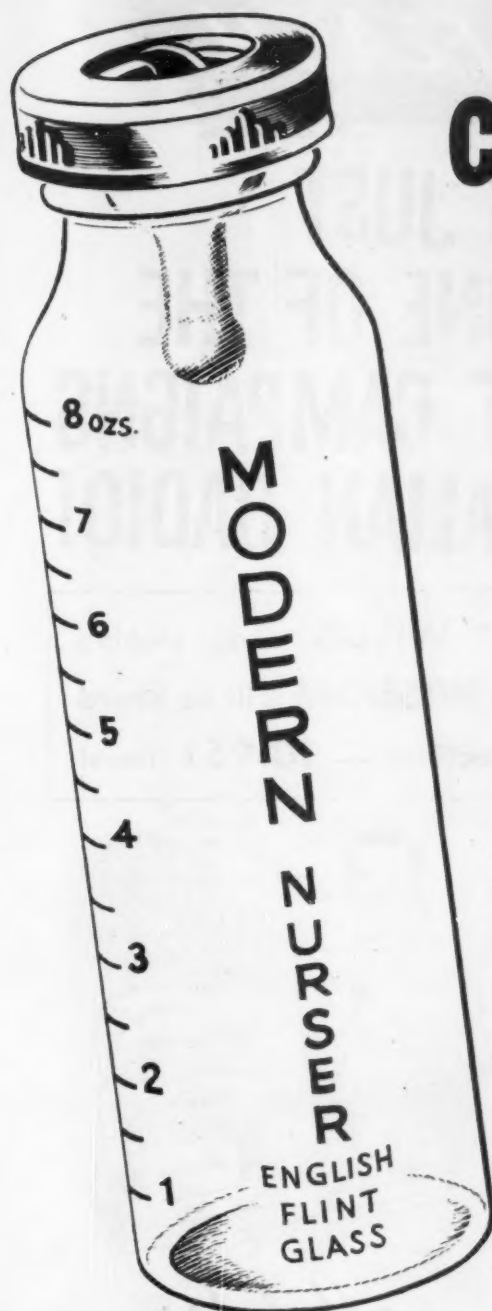
"On the topic of confidence I must tell you about the man who went into a hotel and said, 'I'm crook and want an aspro.' The publican pulled a button off his shirt, whacked it into a glass of soda-water, and gave it to the man, who drank it, saying afterwards, 'Thanks a lot; my headache is much better now.'

"I regret that the Under-Secretary, Mr. Cameron, could not attend tonight.

"Keen interest in this function is shown by the fact that there is not a vacant seat. In fact, 15 are standing at the back. (Note: Over 200 attended.)

"I congratulate you all, and trust your career in Pharmacy will be one of continued interest and service to the public."

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Top row (left to right—standing): Mr. E. G. Hall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.; Mr. J. L. Townley, President of the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.; and the Hon. M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A., Minister for Health.

In the other illustrations Mr. O'Sullivan is shown presenting prizes and certificates to successful students.

VITAMIN E IN MEDICINE

BLOCK M. T. (316 Mt. Prospect Ave., Newark 4, N.J. (VITAMIN E IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Clin. Med. 60, 31-4 (1953).

Vitamin E can relieve a variety of dermatologic conditions, hitherto considered not amenable to therapy. These include: ulcerations; varicose eczema and stasis dermatitis; collagenous disorders, especially lupus erythematosus of the chronic discoid type; malignant disorders, particularly the superficial types; necrobiosis lipoidica diabetorum; and xanthomatous conditions.

Other disorders for which vitamin E therapy is helpful are: menopausal pruritus; unhealed surgical wounds and wound infections; roentgen ray burns; granulomatous tissue; the variety of conditions producing dry, scaly skin; diabetic gangrene; and leukoplakia.

It is imperative to use large doses of vitamin E, e.g. 100 mg. orally three times a day. In some cases even larger doses are needed, e.g. 600 mg. vitamin E daily orally.

KROHN B. G. (Bellflower, Calif.) and **POTTENGER F. M. Jr.** (Monrovia, Calif.). ALLERGIC RHINITIS: TOCOPHEROL THERAPY. Ann. Western Med. Surg. 6, 484-7 (1952).

Six cases of allergic rhinitis in which tocopherol relieved the edema and exudation are presented. The edema and exudation returned when tocopherol was withdrawn. They disappeared again when the patients resumed taking tocopherol.

All patients took a diet consisting of 4500 calories for adults, 2500 calories for children; calories were distributed as follows: 30 to 40% fat, little or no carbohydrate, balance in protein; soybean lecithin, one teaspoon with each meal; B-complex vitamin concentrate derived from rice bran, one teaspoon daily; raw liver, one tablespoon daily; and salt mixture, one to two tablespoons daily (50% of the cations being sodium). Tocopherol dosage varied from 50 to 400 mg. daily.

The diet which these six patients followed was probably important in relieving their allergy. No attempt was made to avoid any allergens to which the patients were sensitive. The diet in itself could not relieve their allergies, but it may have helped to relieve the allergic rhinitis with the tocopherol therapy where Dam and Glaser failed.

It is supposed that vitamin E relieves this allergic rhinitis because it is one of several factors that promote normal lipide and water metabolism.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Presentation of Prizes.

The Minister then presented to the prize winners the following awards:—

Mr. D. B. Heilman.—Pharmaceutical Society's Gold Medal, awarded to the candidate gaining the best pass at either examination (final) at the first attempt, who obtains a pass of 75% or more in each subject.

Mr. D. B. Heilman.—The Elliott Prize (books to value £25), awarded to the candidate who is successful at the first attempt, and who gains the highest aggregate marks at the final examination out of the successful candidates presenting themselves for the first time.

Mr. J. W. Wood.—The John McCrory Medal for Dispensing, awarded to the candidate who passes the final examination at the first attempt, who obtain a pass percentage of 75% or more in practical pharmacy.

Mr. J. W. Wood.—The Kodak Prize No. 1 (cheque for £25), awarded for practical pharmacy, based on student's practical work in the final examination and during his university course.

Mrs. Dorothy Ranger.—The Kodak Prize No. 2 (cheque for £25), awarded for general proficiency shown throughout the whole pharmacy course at the Sydney University.

Presentation of Certificates of Registration.

The Minister then presented certificates of registration to the following graduates:—Ablett, Eileen T.; Alexander, Margaret A. E.; Attwood, Shirley; Bisaro, Remo; Carnell, Zita A. L. O.; Chin, Bryce C.; Clark, Paul J. S.; Connor, Margaret M.; Cooper, Albert E.; Davis, Colin G.; Destro, Hector; Doran, Mark A.; Field, John P.; Fox, John C.; Frey, Valerie G.; Garling, Neil M.; Harrington, Edward T.; Harrison, James E. J.; Harrison, Judith L.; Infield, Jill; Joseph, Hyman D.; Kelly, Frederick J.; Kench, Geoffrey A.; Lawrence, Stuart N.; Leak, Barbara; Linney, Gloria R.; Lowrey, David M.; Lurcock, Joan F.; McKinney, Alan J.; Meyer, Kenneth L.; Moclair, Ronald N.; Mottee, Con J.; Nicholson, Isobel; Nilon, Margaret T.; O'Donnell, Peter Edward; O'Leary, Joan P.; Orr, Maurice W.; Pluss, Ricarde G.; Ralph, Albert C.; Reid, Robert; Renwick, Joan F.; Rose, Stephen G.; Sleeman, John W.; Stokes, Joan; Tall, Wendy M.; Taylor, Peter M.; Thomas, Richard E.; Walsh, William F.; Woodlands, Brian K.; Teiffel, Frederick E.

Mr. Hall, addressing the Minister, then said:

"I extend to you our deep thanks for coming along tonight, although you are ill.

"The proceedings are now concluded," said Mr. Hall; "thank you all for attending."

Responding, Mr. O'Sullivan said he appreciated the splendid manner in which the President had conducted proceedings, which sentiments the assemblage endorsed by hearty acclamation.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEWCASTLE AND HUNTER VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of the N.H.V.P.A. was held on October 21 at Winns Regency Room, Newcastle, when there was an attendance of 73 persons.

Distinguished visitors included Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, and Mr. Keith Attiwill, Director of Pharmaceutical Public Relations, both of whom had travelled from Melbourne that day for the purpose of attending the meeting, Mr. E. Hall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., and Mr. Pinerua, Hon. Treasurer of the N.S.W. Branch of the Guild. Representatives of wholesale houses were also present and given a welcome by the Chairman, Mr. A. J. DeFina.

Numerous apologies were received, including those from Mr. L. W. Smith, President of the N.S.W. Branch

of the Guild, and Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society and State Branch Committee of the Guild in N.S.W.

After the Minutes of the 1953 Annual Meeting had been read and the Treasurer's Report received, the President submitted his Annual Report. In doing so, he said that the attendance at the Annual Meeting would rival that at any similar gathering in any State of Australia.

President's Address.

The President then spoke of the highlights of Association activities during the year. A scoop was the bringing of Mr. J. Kelleher, Chief Pharmacist, Department of Health, N.S.W., to Newcastle to address members on the drastic alterations to the N.H.S.-P.M.S. scheme when these alterations were introduced. The value of the summary given by Mr. Kelleher was such that "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" saw fit to reprint the address in its entirety.

During the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth and His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh £120 was subscribed by members to erect a Pharmacy Archway of welcome in a prominent place in Hunter street.

For the Guild-Society Annual Conference this year the venue was changed, with the result that the attendance was trebled.

Attendances at regular meetings were most satisfactory. They had gone on from strength to strength, and at every function, whether social or educational,



Back row (from left to right): Messrs. W. Pinerua, Ted Hall, Keith Attiwill and Eric Scott.

Front row (l. to r.): Messrs. Dennis Scott (new Secretary N.H.V.P.A.), Neville Lewis (President of N.H.V.P.A.) and A. J. DeFina (Vice-President N.H.V.P.A.).

attendance of members was up to par. The policy of the Executive was to bring in the apprentices as much as possible, and that had borne fruit.

A new enterprise on the part of the Association was its participation during the year in Newcastle Health Week. The Executive saw in this activity great scope for increasing the goodwill of pharmacy among the citizens.

Throughout the Association had been prominent in watching the interests of all of its members in such matters as encroachment on chemist only, P.A.T.A. lines and price cutting, etc. The Association had established a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernie Campbell, which had given a lot of thought to the proposal for an apprenticeship course at Newcastle University of Technology. While it was too early to predict the final outcome, he could say that the proposal had the fullest support from the Newcastle University, and was at present under discussion by the Professorial Board of the University of Sydney.

The Association had protested to the Directors of the New South Wales Medical Benefits Fund about



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

the absence of a paying office in the area. They were gratified that such an office now existed and complaints from customers could be referred there for adjustment.

The Second Annual Ball had been a great success; a full report of this had been published in the Journal. From this function a worthwhile sum of money had been donated to the Newcastle Division of the Crippled Children's Association.

N.H.V.P.A. was represented at the Annual Meeting of the State Branch of the Guild by Mr. Campbell, Mr. Sam Morris, and the President, Mr. DeFina. They were able to place several important motions before the meeting.

At the conclusion of the report Mr. E. Hall, President of the N.S.W. Society, moved its adoption. He said it was gratifying to see such a large attendance at the meeting; the numbers spoke volumes for the organisation behind the N.H.V.P.A. It was hoped that Pharmaceutical Society lectures would be extended even more to large centres such as Newcastle. He much appreciated the privilege of attending the Annual Ball at Newcastle during the year.

The report was received and adopted.

Presentation to Retiring Secretary.—The President, Mr. DeFina, then made a presentation to the retiring Secretary, Mr. Samuel B. Morris, for the work and effort he had put into organising the N.H.V.P.A. into the splendid machine it was today. He said very few realised just how hard Sam had worked during the



Mr. Samuel B. Morris, retiring Secretary of the N.H.V.P.A., receiving gift set of fountain pen and pencil in appreciation of his services to pharmacy in the north from Mr. A. J. DeFina, retiring President.

year, but he and the other executives knew just how much time and effort had gone into the running of such a successful organisation. It gave him great pleasure to present Sam with a beautiful Waterman fountain pen and pencil set "for services rendered to pharmacy in the north."

Responding somewhat hesitatingly, Mr. Sam Morris said that whatever he had done for pharmacy it had been a pleasure to do, and he thanked all and sundry for the excellent co-operation during the two years he had been Secretary.

Election of Officers.—Mr. Eric Scott took the Chair for the election of President (Mr. DeFina refusing to stand again). It was moved by Mr. Mark Morris, seconded by Mr. John David, that Mr. Lewis be President for the ensuing 12 months. There being no

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	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	1 m.g.
	Vitamin B6	0.1 m.g.
	Vitamin C	300 I.U.
	Vitamin PP (Nicotinamide)	10 m.g.
	Iron	17.3 m.g.
	Phosphorus	15.2 m.g.
	Calcium	30.4 m.g.
	Manganese	0.5 m.g.

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other nomination, Mr. Neville Lewis was declared elected President.

Vice-President.—Mr. N. Lewis nominated Mr. DeFina. This was seconded by Mr. Mark Morris. Elected unopposed.

Hon. Secretary.—Mr. Dennis Scott was nominated by Mr. G. Lanagan, seconded by Mr. S. Morris, and elected unopposed.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Mark Morris, nominated by Mr. Cruickshank, seconded by Mr. Draffin, was elected unopposed.

The Ball Sub-Committee was re-elected unopposed on a motion by Mr. E. Hall, seconded by Mr. J. Borthwick.

Presentation of Cheque to Crippled Children's Association.—Mr. Mark Morris, Treasurer of Ball Sub-Committee, then made a presentation of a cheque for £157 and an additional cheque from P.D. & Co. for £5/5/- to Mr. Jeff Stevenson, a Director of Crippled Children's Association. It was, he said, the culmination of a very fine effort on behalf of the Ball Sub-Committee and their wives, and the wholesalers and many others.

Address by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild.—Mr. Scott addressed the gathering on some important milestones in the last 25 years of the Guild's history in a most inspiring address. He concluded by saying it gave him great pleasure to attend the N.H.V.P.A. meetings. The zone was magnificently organised, and the attendances were the envy of other States in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Attiwill supported Mr. Scott's remarks.

Mr. Hall and Mr. Pinerua then spoke in the same vein.

Moving a vote of thanks to the visitors, Mr. Mulholland said it had been a great pleasure to join such a gathering and to have been addressed by such interesting and prominent speakers. He congratulated the Association on its magnificent year. These remarks were seconded by Mr. Jim Borthwick and carried by very warm acclamation.

Xmas Party.—Announcement was made by Mr. Mark Morris through the Chair that the first N.H.V.P.A. Chemist Xmas Party would be held on Wednesday, December 8.

Concluding Remarks.—To terminate the official part of the meeting, Mr. Lewis said he deeply appreciated the honour of being elected President for the ensuing 12 months, and felt sure that by unity and unity alone the Association would continue to grow in strength and popularity.

The meeting terminated at 10.45 p.m., and those present were then entertained at a delightful buffet supper.

ZONE MEETING AT ORANGE.

The Mid-Western Pharmacists' Association met at the Conobolas Hotel on November 7, at 11 a.m. There were present Messrs. J. Finn, R. R. Flannery (Forbes), K. A. Oates (Orange), J. C. Sloane (Orange), J. Payten (Orange), T. Sinclair (Grenfell), J. R. Porges (Lithgow), F. Blomfield (Bathurst), C. Diamond (Millthorpe), K. Johnston (Molong), and J. Moloney (Bathurst).

Taking the chair, Mr. Payten welcomed the Sydney visitors, Messrs. B. G. Fegent, R. K. Strang, and A. E. Conolly, and then asked Mr. Fegent to speak.

Mr. Fegent said he apologised for Mr. Hall's absence, and conveyed the President's best wishes to the meeting.

Harking back to the previous meeting, Mr. Fegent said Mr. Finn's proposal for a lapel badge had been discussed at length, and further information was being sought. Points against the badge were the average pharmacist is fairly well known; it would tend to lower the wearer down to the level of the milk bar, in which



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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

girls wore false names on their lapels in the event of complications.

Ethical Conduct.

Members of the Society had received the Society's circular, "Standards of Professional Conduct," which was in the nature of a guide.

Mr. Fegent then read the code, explaining it paragraph by paragraph.

Mr. Finn said, "What has been done to check the channelling of P.B.'s? Nothing has been done so far," concluded Mr. Finn.

Mr. Fegent: "Mr. Strang will speak on it presently."

Adverting to the code, Mr. Fegent said that in Sydney some doctors had been using cipher for many years.

Mr. Porges said he criticised the prohibition of advertising of dispensing. In Lithgow only three chemists could be in the Guild; the others would keep on advertising.

Mr. Fegent said enforcement of the code would necessitate an amendment of the Pharmacy Act.

Mr. Blomfield said that advertising of dispensing "better than anyone else" made the public laugh. "It did the advertiser no good."

Mr. Conolly said an advertisement "At your service day and night" was far too liberal, and the Society had taken exception to it.

Mr. Fegent said: "The next burning question is the Poisons Act. The new regulations have been tentatively drawn out, but not finalised. Originally we made certain submissions, e.g., ordering, Schedule 1, Part 1, poisons. The Act would need to be amended. Ordering for a large range of poisons would create hardship to the country men particularly. It will be just as difficult soon to get Digoxin Tablets as Morphine Tablets, and we cannot alter it without an amendment to the Act.

Mr. Conolly said that if the number of drugs on Part 1 of Schedule 1 could be cut down this would minimise the onerous ordering by letter.

Mr. Fegent dealt with a number of points under the Act.

Mr. Conolly gave information concerning the placing of Lantigen and Relaxa Tabs. under the Cautionary Drugs Section.

Mr. Fegent then gave considerable information concerning restricted drugs. He also drew attention to undesirable complications relating to dispensing restricted drugs.

Industrial Matters.

After lunch the chairman then asked Mr. Strang to address the meeting.

Mr. Strang said: "I am delighted to be here, my first visit to Orange. I give you Mr. L. W. Smith's compliments; he regrets he cannot be here today."

We are seeking a new award, containing a proportion clause juniors to seniors of one to one. (The present proportion is one to three or fraction thereof.) It is unfair to us for other shops to have a more liberal proportion clause. We want "clean skins" to come to Sydney as witnesses; they should be near Coles or other chain stores.

N.H.S. Dispensing and Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Strang said that P.B. and P.M.S. dispensing must be done properly. This point had been stressed forcibly by Mr. Smith on his country visits. In N.S.W. the first test survey of prescriptions showed poor results, but the last survey was 90% satisfactory, due to an article in the "Guild Service Bulletin."

Mr. Strang then read to the meeting the article prepared by Mr. Smith, conveying an urgent warning to Guild members.

NEW!

**Rapid and Prolonged Acting Antacid
Free of Systemic Side Effects**

ALUDROX

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL WITH MAGNESIUM HYDROXIDE



For hyperacidity
and treatment of
peptic ulcer.

Pleasantly flavoured
for continued
patient acceptance.

Aludrox is an efficient antacid useful in the treatment of peptic ulcer, and for the relief of hyperacidity. Its 20 per cent. milk of magnesia content is designed to prevent constipation in patients prone to this complaint. Aludrox is predominantly an alumina antacid; it excels in inactivating corrosion by gastric juice with a minimum of disturbance to the acid-base balance.

Available in 2 dosage forms:—

Suspension—bottles of 12 fl. ozs.

Dosage: 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls—undiluted or with a little water, to be taken five or six times daily, between meals or on retiring.

Tablets—boxes of 50.

Dosage: Tablets, one or two as required. Tablets may be chewed before swallowing. Each tablet equivalent to 4 cc. of the suspension.



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Ethical Promotion:— Actively promoted to include personal detailing, medical sampling, regular circularisation, and journal advertisements.

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Alu.1P/55

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New!

WRIGLEY'S "TWENTYFOURS"

24 sales at once—and BONUS business too!

The more Wrigley's you sell at a time, the more you make. That's why the sale of this handy 4/- box will boost your profits. "Twentyfours" will be available at all times, but to make sure of a grand introduction, the boxes are over-wrapped with a special, completely original, eye-catching sleeve for the Christmas trade. There is so much extra business in this new sales idea that we are putting all our big guns behind it between now and Christmas. 258 newspapers, plus 3 radio shows over 62 stations, will be selling Wrigley's new "Twentyfours" for you. Make a feature display of "Twentyfours" now and make sure you have sufficient reserve stock to take care of this extra business.

WRIGLEY'S

(A'SIA) PTY. LTD., ROSEBERY, N.S.W.



NOTE!
"Twentyfours" will continue to be advertised right through 1955.



Every box of "Twentyfours" features 2 different games for children on the underside — giving an extra boost to your sales.

E40

Mr. Strang drew attention to the request from the B.M.A. that doctors should be able to obtain their supplies of P.B.'s from the wholesale houses.

Mr. Conolly read the paragraph from the "M.J.A."

Mr. Strang said that Mr. Jewkes had stated he had found a lack of knowledge of the N.H.S. regulations in country areas.

The Government was sincere in its efforts to stamp out channelling.

Mr. Strang referred to the new scale of fees for the more complicated dispensing procedures. He quoted from a report of a meeting of the Pricing Subcommittee.

"Is there anything you want to bring up about N.H.S.," inquired Mr. Strang.

Mr. Johnston: "Yes, I have been waiting for the Guild to commence pricing N.H.S. scripts. This would be a valuable service, and I wondered why the Guild has not yet commenced. Some time ago we were asked to say whether we approved of the idea, and since then nothing further has been heard of it. Why the delay?"

Mr. Conolly referred to the difficulty in obtaining suitable premises. A staff of 15 persons would be required to handle the volume of prescriptions anticipated.

Freight on C.O. Lines.

Mr. Strang inquired: "How are you getting along here at Tamworth? They have a schedule showing additions for freight."

Mr. Payten said freight allowances were in force until recently at Orange, but the scheme had folded up.

Dispensing of P.B.'s in Public Hospitals.

Mr. Conolly referred to paragraph 6 of a Determination made by the Minister for Health, which sought to compel public hospitals to supply all P.B.'s from the hospitals' own dispensary or stocks.

Mr. Blomfield said: "I am intrigued at paragraph 6; it is a volte face. Mr. Smith previously came along and fixed it up, and now this Determination puts it back to where it was before."

H.B. Fund and M.B. Fund.

Mr. Strang said there seemed to be no hope of getting more than 5% commission, which was too little.

Mr. Payten said: "There is a funny situation in this town. It was the old H.B.A. zone centre, and the premises they previously used were taken over by a crockery shop. The proprietor collects twice as much money as any chemist—he regards it as a customer traffic attraction."

Mr. Blomfield said: "I think we must look upon collecting as a necessary service to the community. People look to a pharmacy for explanations, etc. It is a service which pharmacy should undertake."

Repatriation Dispensing.

Mr. Sinclair said: "It is fairly trouble free. If a man comes in for a Hypo Syringe, can I supply that?"

Mr. Strang said supplies were restricted almost entirely to medicine and dressings. The chemist could not supply surgical aids.

In reply to Mr. Porges, Mr. Strang said the repatriation script was valid to the patient for two months; it could, of course, be submitted by the chemist for payment after that time.

Mr. Conolly then referred to several matters:—

Guild Bureau of Statistics.—Concise details were given of statistics produced by the various surveys.

Merchandising Months.—Mr. Conolly gave details of the merchandising months already arranged by the New South Wales Branch.

Vote of Thanks.

Mr. Payten then called on Mr. Blomfield to thank the Sydney representatives for attending.

Mr. Blomfield said: "I would like, on behalf of the Mid-Western Zone, to convey thanks to our visitors for

attending today. We are deeply indebted to them. No matter how much you read you cannot keep up to date, and also it is always a good thing to get so many feet under the table at lunchtime. It is also a personal pleasure to make the various contacts of colleagues at meetings. In conclusion, I thank Messrs. Fegent, Strang and Conolly for attending, and would like them to know how much we appreciate their coming. (Applause.)

Mr. Strang said it was a pleasure to attend and talk to the meeting. He was looking forward to a further visit.

Mr. Fegent said he thanked Mr. Blomfield for what he had said. He was delighted that the opportunity occurred to pay a second visit to the zone.

Mr. Conolly referred to the work performed by Mr. Blomfield over many years as secretary of the zone. (Just at this moment there was a vivid flash of lightning, followed immediately by the stunning detonation of thunder close at hand. The whole building shook, the lights flickered, and everyone looked apprehensive.)

Mr. Conolly: "I can hear they agree with me outside. (Laughter.)"

Mr. Blomfield: "They disagree with you outside."

The chairman then declared the meeting closed, and zone members dispersed.

ZONE MEETING AT TAMWORTH.

The North and North-West N.S.W. Pharmacists' Association met in the private lounge of the Central Hotel on October 10, at 11.30 a.m., there being present: Messrs. B. Schaeffer (Tamworth), J. D. Nicholson (Tamworth), L. C. McAllister (Gunnedah), R. A. Newcombe (Quirindi), D. J. Coote (Barraba), W. Burraston (Tamworth), K. J. Latham (Wee Waa), K. J. Armstrong (Uralla), J. M. Buxton (Walcha), J. King (Walcha), C. J.

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Phone MA 5138

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Cahill (Tamworth), W. R. Mallam (Armidale), L. Dale (Manilla), K. J. Stanton (Barraba), M. McCallum (Walgett), W. E. Bullough (Bingara), D. B. Cameron (Bogabri), F. J. Masters (Gunnedah), W. O'Brien (Tamworth), R. N. Hall (Tamworth), N. Simpson (Manilla), D. Killip (Wee Waa), S. Bendeich (Narrabri), F. H. Kilminster (Guyra), J. Sutton (Murrumbidgee).

Opening the meeting, the Zone President, Mr. B. Schaeffer, complimented the meeting on the excellent attendance, and welcomed the three visitors from Sydney, Messrs. Hall, Smith and Conolly.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Hall gave information concerning the Poisons Act. The new regulations and schedules were being redrafted. Really speaking, pharmacy came out of the new Poisons Act badly.

Mr. Hall gave details of proposed amendments to the schedules. The proposed Regulation 6, regarding storage, would need to be modified, he said.

Mr. Hall gave lengthy details of the points which he described as "silly" in the regulations and the proposed schedules.

After the luncheon adjournment Mr. Smith addressed the meeting. He drew attention to the Guild's work in an endeavour to secure a more just proportion clause in the award.

"A number of you are probably breaking the proportion clause," said Mr. Smith.

A member said there was no chance of finding a senior girl in the country.

After answering a number of questions, Mr. Smith said: "You should have read my presidential address; it is all there to be read."

Mr. Cahill then thanked Messrs. Smith, Hall and Conolly for attending the meeting. There was no necessity to assure them that they were doing a particularly good job for pharmacy.

Messrs. Smith, Hall and Conolly briefly responded, and the meeting concluded.

ZONE MEETING AT LISMORE.

A meeting of members of the Far North Coast Pharmacists' Association was held in Lismore on September 26, in the new Apollo Hall.

Present.—Messrs. P. H. Outridge (Murwillumbah), I. A. Outridge (Murwillumbah), C. T. Spillane (Lismore), B. C. Munro (Byron Bay), J. G. Moen (Lismore), L. V. Wilkinson (Lismore), E. F. Steffensen (Kyogle), W. E. Steffensen (Grafton), A. E. Cockerill (Lismore), W. Druce (Grafton), G. J. Druce (Grafton), Wm. Lockett (Casino), M. Osborne (Lismore), W. Bannister (Casino), H. T. Stanford (Maclean), J. R. Lane (South Grafton), L. G. Brand (Lismore), H. B. Frith (Lismore), A. C. Brand (Lismore), J. D. Ada (Grafton), D. Marshall (Grafton), F. W. Johnson (Casino), L. R. Thomas (South Grafton), J. C. Lane (South Grafton), J. Anderson (South Casino), A. Ford (Kyogle), A. E. Brand (Lismore).

Opening the meeting, the President, Mr. J. C. Lane, said he took it as a privilege to welcome three distinguished guests of pharmacy: Mr. E. G. Hall, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales; Mr. L. W. Smith, State President of the Guild, and member of the Pharmacy Board; and Mr. A. E. Conolly.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Hall gave information concerning proposed amendments to the Poisons Schedules, which were not for publication. Concerning Codeine as a D.D., the control should be at the wholesale level, retail control being exercised under the Poisons Act.

Mr. Hall said the Society's Guide to Professional Conduct had been forwarded to each member. All should observe the code; "near enough is close enough" was not good enough.



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gem-like novelty
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Dentist — Designed
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NEW
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HANDLE

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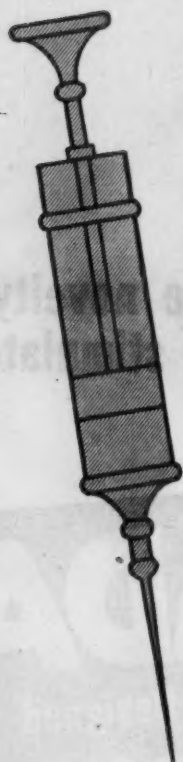
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Both contain all other haemopoietic principles of liver
in their natural proportions.



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Australian Agents: BRITISH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LTD
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Mr. Frith referred to the handling of Arsenic Pentoxide by pest suppliers. Also the supply of spirit of salts in 8-oz. bottles.

Mr. Hall said this was in order at present.

Mr. Johnson said that if the sulphonamides were coloured for veterinary use this would be an inducement for children to eat them.

Mr. Frith said there was a musk lolly like the dulcet, a peppermint lolly was like pill Q.E.S. Possibly the confectionery manufacturers might be contacted on this point.

Mr. Ada referred to the printing of labels necessary under the Poisons Regulations. Would the Guild print the labels in bulk.

Mr. Smith said this would be investigated.

Mr. Outridge suggested that veterinary lines and other products should be coloured with charcoal. This would not encourage children to eat them.

Addressing the meeting, Mr. Smith said he was a member of the N.S.W. Committee of Inquiry and also a member of the Federal Committee, of which he had attended the first meeting recently at Melbourne.

Mr. Jewkes had found there was a great lack of knowledge among country members of the P.B. and P.M.S. Regulations, etc., and proposed to send his chief officers to various large centres in each State to address the pharmacists and answer queries.

Speaking on the industrial side, Mr. Smith said an application had been lodged for a new award, providing for a proportion of one junior to one senior. Witnesses would be required to support the Guild's case when the matter came before the Industrial Commission by way of appeal.

Mr. Smith called for volunteers.

Upon resumption of the meeting after the luncheon adjournment, Mr. Smith addressed those present on the recent meeting of the Committee of Inquiry.

Mr. Conolly gave details of the merchandising month, and also gave information concerning statistics collated by the Guild Bureau of Statistics

Zone Office-bearers, 1954-55.

The following office-bearers were elected:—

President: Mr. J. C. Lane.

Vice-President: Mr. C. Spillane.

Treasurer: Mr. J. D. Ada.

Secretary: Mr. L. R. Thomas.

Mr. Lane said he appreciated very much the presence of the officials from Sydney, and also the work they were doing.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Hall thanked Mr. Lane for his eulogistic remarks, and the meeting concluded.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met on November 9, in the Board Room, Department of Public Health, Sydney.

Present.—Mr. J. L. Townley (President), Messrs. L. W. Smith, S. E. Wright, O. C. Leggo, G. C. Simpson and E. Dempster.

First and Second Year Exercises.—It was decided that Messrs. Wright and Simpson should check the proposed new First Year Exercises, and forward them to the Registrar, and that they should report to the Board at next meeting regarding the Second Year Exercises.

Control of Barbiturates.—A partly completed draft reply to the Under-Secretary was read. The Registrar was requested to suitably complete it and confer with the President prior to its despatch.

Training of Pharmacists.—The President informed the Board of the results of the deputation to the Minister for Education. No action.

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ELASTIC DRESSINGS and ADHESIVE PLASTERS

First-class advertisements of a quality product ensure increased sales, as you'll find to your profit when you stock and display Elastoplast. Women's magazines and the national press are mobilised to help you sell with:

**Dramatic color
Advertisements in "Woman"
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And an increased press appropriation will ensure you new customers and good repeat sales by

**An avalanche
of large size insertions
in the Daily Press**

Help sales by giving bold display to Elastoplast First Aid Dressings, Waterproof Plastic Dressings and Adhesive Plasters.

**Profit by taking
advantage of the five
different Elastoplast
DISCOUNT PARCELS**

**SMITH & NEPHEW (AUST.) PTY. LTD.
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Wholesale Distributors: All D.H.A. Houses throughout Australia, and
Kempthorne Prosser & Co.'s N.Z. Drug Co. Ltd., New Zealand.

GE2

NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Applications for Registration were approved as follows:—

Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Miss Robin Emanuel, Miss Helen Hutchison, Miss Jocelyn McCallum, Miss Barbara Ann Thompson and Mr. Henry Anthony White.

By Reciprocal Agreement: Mr. Kenneth R. Hall (from Victoria).

Report of Sub-Committee on Foreign Chemists—Section 11 (e).—(1) Bohdan J. Rybaczek, Poland, and (2) Teresa Basaglia-Galassini, Italy.

Both certificates were recognised under Section 11 (e) (2).

Correspondence.—Under-Secretary: Re international non-proprietary names for drugs. It was decided to inform the department that the proposed international non-proprietary name appeared to be a suitable contraction of its chemical name for the purposes of description.

Houghton & Byrne Ltd., re sale of arsenical white ant powder. The Registrar was requested to furnish a suitable reply, as directed by the Board.

Certificates of Identity were approved as follows:—Stan Curran (to Great Britain), Peter Maguire (to Great Britain), Brian Ell (to Great Britain), Gordon Fetterplace (to Tasmania), Lawrence Rudd (to Queensland), and John J. Stewart (to Queensland).

Acceptance of Leaving Certificates.—Six.

Registration of Indentures.—Registrations comprised 4 new indentures and 11 transfers.

Poisons Act.—The following deaths from poisons had been notified since last meeting, viz.:—Arsenic, 1; Chloral Hydrate and Pot. Brom., 1; Parathion, 1; Hydrochloric Acid, 1; Carbromal, 1; Cabronal, 1; Phenobarbitone, 1; "Fizzolve" caustic preparation, 1; Strychnine, 1.

Meeting closed at 10.20 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on November 2, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. E. G. Hall (Chairman), K. A. Cartwright, A. F. Winterton, W. R. Cutler, S. E. Wright, H. W. Read, J. F. Plunkett, J. L. Townley, G. G. Benjamin, B. G. Fegent, and K. H. Powell.

Meeting of Poisons Advisory Committee.—Mr. Hall said he had attended this meeting on October 15, in company with the Secretary and Mr. L. W. Smith. From the discussions it appeared that the practical problems of the pharmacist were outweighed by the representation from the manufacturers.

Regarding storage, the suggestion made by Mr. Wright that poisons should be kept in the dispensary was a very good one, and should be adopted by the Poisons Advisory Committee. Mr. Peter Smith, of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd., propounded that Ephedrine under one per cent. should be an open seller. Also it was submitted that ether should not be under control.

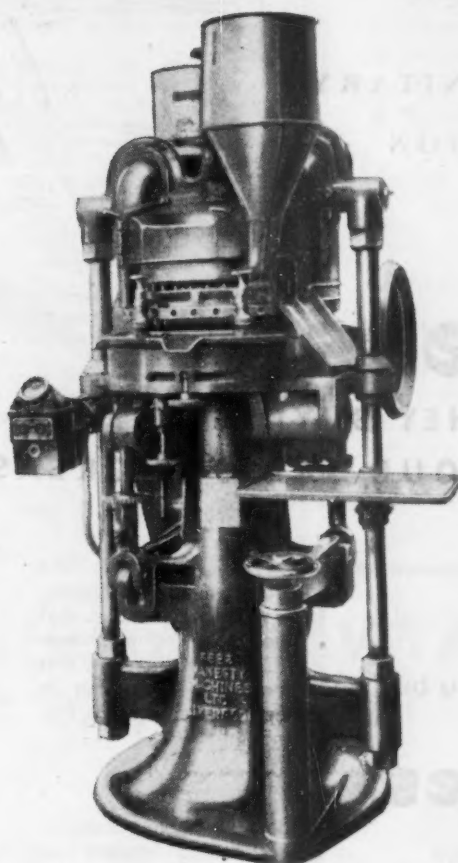
Mr. Hall said that the Society's views had been sent to the Committee by letter.

Post-graduate Course, 1955.—The matter of fixing the dates for the lectures and engagement of "The Barn" was referred to Mr. S. E. Wright.

First Year Apprentices' Examination—Results.—The Secretary said the prize winners were as follows:—J. E. Mueller, 1st (152) out of 160; Miss J. Paviour, 2nd (152 out of 160); Miss A. Barnes, 3rd (151 out of 160).

It was resolved that the amount of the prizes awarded be the same as last year.

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Country Visits.

Visit to Tamworth, October 10.—Mr. Hall said the attendance had been extremely good. A total of 3000 miles was travelled by persons attending the meeting. A report in writing would be circulated soon.

Visit to Orange, November 7.—Mr. Fegent said he would be attending, together with Mr. Strang for the Guild, and the Secretary.

Convicted Persons—Eligibility for Membership.—Mr. Hall said that Mr. Smith would not be attending the meeting. He had sent a message saying the subject had been discussed by the Guild's Federal Council, and it had been decided to leave the matter in abeyance for the time being.

Presentation of Registration Certificates.—Mr. Hall said this function had taken place the previous evening in the Stawell Hall, which had been packed to capacity, with 15 standing. The attendance was astonishing, and showed the interest in the ceremony. Two people drove 300 miles in one day. Mr. Clark, the Federal member, had been present to see his son receive his certificate. The Minister, Mr. Maurice O'Sullivan, had been very ill.

Mr. Hall said he had made inquiries this morning about Mr. O'Sullivan, and had been told there was some improvement in his condition.

Mr. Wright suggested a larger hall next time.

Mr. Townley said it would be nice to provide light refreshments at the end of the proceedings.

Mr. Read said he thought that a copy of the Code of Ethics was to be handed to each person with the certificate. He suggested that when the Code had been ratified it should be printed properly and not in the present duplicated form.

Mr. Townley suggested the next ceremony should be held in the Shell Theatre. A further suggestion was the Radio Theatre.

It was mentioned that the next Final Examination would be held in February, 1955.

Christmas Function, December 13.—It was mentioned that the fee had not yet been fixed.

Applications for Membership were approved as follows:—Shirley Attwood, Robert Leo Crowley, Douglas Bernard Heilman, Roger William Joseph O'Reilly, Robert Reid, Frederick Edward Teiffel, Harry Anthony White.

Advanced to Full Membership.—Albert Edward Cooper, Stuart Neville Lawrence, Alan Wright Swift.

Reinstatement (Full Member).—Olga Mary Anderson.

Associate Member Elected.—Joan Margaret Rogers.

Rental of Suite at Science House.—The Secretary read the letter which he had sent to the Management Committee on October 11, seeking a set-off of 5 per cent. on the sum of £1600 advanced by the Society as a capital sum to the Management Committee. No word had yet been received as to when the projected meeting with the Management Committee would be held.

It was decided that in the meantime the account from Science House for £112/10/ should be held in abeyance.

It was further decided to write again to the Management Committee, seeking audience with the Management Committee at an early date.

Correspondence.—"A.J.P.," Melbourne, regarding staleness of some of the reports of official bodies. Stating that the Journal will not undertake to publish reports received after the 20th of the month following the month in which the meeting is held. Noted.

"The A.J.P.," Melbourne, concerning annual report and Journal charge to Pharmaceutical Societies. Stating that the present charge of 1/4 for the Journal is low, and that expert opinion is that, for the information it contains, the Journal is worth 2/- to any chemist. Further stating that the only member of N.S.W. Council who attended the annual meeting in Sydney in 1953 was Mr. J. L. Townley. The inference drawn at the

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

time was that the other members of the Council were satisfied. Noted.

Pharmaceutical Association (Mr. F. C. Kent), advising that there is little doubt that the new edition of the A.P.F. will be ready by August, 1955. However, the matter is not completely under his control. Will keep the Society advised as to progress prior to the Medical Exhibition to be held in August. Mr. Wright said the presentation of the A.P.F. Preparations could be organised, even if the A.P.F. itself had not been published.

Blue Mountains Pharmacists' Association, pledging Association's adherence to the principles set out in the Guide for Professional Conduct by Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Poisons Advisory Committee, acknowledging Society's letter confirming submissions made on behalf of the Society at the Poisons Advisory Committee meeting held on October 15. Stating that letter will be submitted to the next meeting of the Committee.

Poisons Advisory Committee, acknowledging letter suggesting that Mr. E. G. Hall be invited to attend meetings of the Poisons Advisory Committee in an advisory capacity. Request will be placed before the Committee at its next meeting.

Mr. K. W. Draper, acknowledging instructions re S. R. Corcoran and submitting memo of costs.

Chief Secretary's Department, advising that tablets containing more than 1% of Codeine cannot be sold over the counter, in order that existing stocks can be cleared. Regretting that the concession sought cannot be granted.

To Australasian Medical Congress, re Medical Congress (B.M.A.), Sydney, August 20-27, 1955—Trade Exhibition. Further steps regarding the scientific exhibitions to be taken in due course.

University of Sydney, Department of Pharmacology, asking if Council would consider the advisability of seeking an interview with the Minister for Health, in order to make further progress towards the introduction of the three-year degree course for pharmacy students. Mr. Hall said he would be a member of the deputation which would wait on the Minister for Education on November 9, to seek immediate progress towards the introduction of the three years degree course for pharmacy students. Such a long time had elapsed since the proposal had been announced, and the legislation passed that the other States were commencing to laugh at N.S.W. The Minister would be asked to insist that the University carry out the terms of the grant already made to them, totalling £500,000, for the introduction of the new course.

Opening Meeting of Council.—As one had already been held, it was thought unnecessary to hold another. The meeting terminated at 10.32 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at "Science House," 157 Gloucester street, Sydney, on October 14, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), J. N. Young, R. K. Strang, W. G. Sapsford, O. C. V. Leggo, P. Lipman, C. D. Bradford, K. W. Jordan and K. E. Thomas.

Election of Federal Office-Bearers.—Mr. Leggo said that as a delegate, and realising that the Guild is greater than any one individual, it was his pleasure to nominate Mr. L. W. Smith for an office on the Federal Executive.

Mr. Leggo said he would like a direction from this table in such regard. The Committee should indicate



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The Ortho-Gynol base is a hydrophilic vegetable colloid with the appearance of a clear, translucent jelly. Its viscosity, surface tension and adhesiveness have been carefully controlled to afford proper spreading in the vagina and ready miscibility with the seminal fluid. The intravaginal application of Ortho-Gynol with the Ortho Applicator is recommended whenever the occlusive diaphragm is not feasible anatomically or is rejected by the patient.

ORTHO-GYNOL SET. This is a conveniently presented set containing a tube of Ortho-Gynol, Ortho Diaphragm and Introducer to diaphragm size. When prescribing please specify Ortho Diaphragm size required.



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The appearance and consistency of Ortho-Creme is that of a vanishing cream. It, too, spreads uniformly over the vaginal mucosa and mixes readily with semen. Its lubricating effect is somewhat less than that of Ortho-Gynol; and, for this reason, is preferred by some patients, particularly those whose physiologic secretions provide adequate lubrication. Its clean white appearance, its pleasant odour, and its smooth consistency recalling familiar cosmetic creams make it aesthetically appealing.

ORTHO-CREME SET. This is a companion to the Ortho-Gynol set, except that it contains a tube of Ortho-Creme. When prescribing, please specify Ortho Diaphragm size required.

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SYDNEY

what position they would like their representative to be appointed to.

After discussion, it was decided that the Committee would like Mr. Smith to be nominated for the position of Federal Treasurer.

Federal N.H.S. Committee of Inquiry.—It was stated that a report by Messrs. Smith and Leggo of the meeting held at Melbourne on September 23, 1954, had been circulated to members of the State Branch Committee.

Mr. Leggo and Mr. Smith also reported verbally on the meeting.

Country Visits.—Mr. Smith said that written reports of the Lismore meeting on September 26 and the Tamworth meeting on October 10 would be circulated in due course. He had attended both meetings on behalf of the Guild.

Visit to Orange, November 7: It was reported that Mr. R. K. Strang, Mr. B. G. Fegent and the Secretary would attend.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Leggo said that the financial statement and annual report to be presented to the Federal Council meeting were on the table for members of the State Branch Committee.

Poisons Advisory Committee.—Conference to be held on October 15: Mr. Smith said he would attend in company with the Secretary. Mr. Hall and Mr. Fegent would also be attending from the Pharmaceutical Society.

New Members Elected.—Arthur Fanthorpe, Tocumwal; Herbert Thomas Stanford, Maclean; Clive M. Bass, Bowral; A. G. Mynott, Gympie; Leo Philip Sullivan, Bass Hill (via Yagoona); and Leslie Vaina and Andrew Alexander Warman, Potts Point.

Reinstatement.—Reginald Jackson Doust, Panania.

Reports of Sub-Committees were dealt with as follows:—

(a) **Trade and Commerce, Planning and Publicity:** A report of the meeting held on September 21 had been circulated.

(b) **Pricing:** The Secretary said the report of the meeting held on September 8 had been circulated.

(c) **Dispensing:** It was stated that a report of the meeting held on September 28 had been circulated.

Correspondence.—Mr. A. R. W. Forsyth, Coff's Harbour, inquiring if Committee would like him to organise the lower north coast zone. It was stated that the new zone would reach from Woolgoolga to Taree or Gloucester.—It was decided to ask Mr. Forsyth to go ahead with organisation of the lower north coast zone.

Mr. H. Goodes, deeply appreciating letter concerning birthday honours.

Federal Secretary, advising that two chairs in form of a settee have been purchased for board room of Guild House. Thanking S.B.C. for agreeing to provide same.

Federal Secretary, asking that Branch By-Laws be brought up to date in order to be registered with the Registrar of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.—It was decided to send in the State Branch rules.

Sutherland Shire Master Pharmacists' Association, asking for a Guild representative to be at their meeting on September 27.—Mr. Jordan said he had attended the meeting, there being a satisfactory number of Guild members present. He had been impressed with the way that the local President, Mr. Loxton, had got Guild members working in the Sutherland Shire area.

Concerning the Committee of Inquiry, prior to last meeting only one Guild member had sought advice from the Guild office.

Mr. Jordan suggested that a sub-committee be set up to handle matters of a delicate or confidential nature, and that Guild members be advised that the services of the sub-committee would be available to them.

After discussion, it was decided to defer this matter until after the Federal Council meeting of the Guild.

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NEW SOUTH WALES (Continued)

Society Christmas Function, Adam Room, Monday, December 13.—Mr. Smith invited attention to the date of the function, stating that members of the Committee could attend if they so desired.

Banning of Heroin.—The Secretary said that the State Government was to discuss a Bill for the banning of Heroin. It had been mentioned in the House on October 13, and would come before the House in due course. He would get a copy of the Bill.

The matter of disposal of stocks of Heroin was mentioned.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State
News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (FJ 5161).

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: NOVEMBER LIST.

Reliever	Pharmacy
Bell, G.	G. C. H. LePlastrier, Horsham.
Barber, W.	W. H. Wallace, Frankston.
Benporath, L.	H. Clarkson, Brunswick.
Benporath, L.	A. V. E. Coates, Melbourne.
Everett, C. D.	W. E. Clack, Malvern.
Golding, Z. J.	Victor Pharmacy (L. Levy), North Richmond.
Kemp, Miss J.	M. Abetz, Oakleigh.
Kemp, Miss J.	Birrell's Pharmacy, Malvern.
Kemp, Miss J.	Sammons' Pharmacy, Black Rk.
Raven, F.	E. J. Dean, Red Cliffs.
Raven, F.	H. C. Heenan, Edenhope.
Stevens, Miss L.	W. L. Hilyard, Collingwood.
Ware, J.	D. Rodwell, Brunswick.

Mr. S. E. Featherston will be in charge of the Geelong Friendly Societies' Medical Association and Dispensary while the Manager, Mr. A. W. E. Gosbell, is on holidays.

Mr. W. M. Morton has accepted the position of Manager at Mr. J. R. Creelman's new pharmacy in Goroke.

Miss R. Walker has appointed Mr. K. G. Smith as Manager of her pharmacy at 933 Burke road, Camberwell.

Mr. C. S. Oliver has purchased Mr. J. Byrne's pharmacy at 249 Hawthorn road, Caulfield.

Mr. R. Frazer has named his new pharmacy at 126a Roberts street, Yarraville West, the "Kingsville Pharmacy."

Mr. P. J. D. Preston, trading as Val D. Preston, has opened a new business in Epping road, Thomastown.

Mr. P. A. Crystal has opened a pharmacy in Main street, Winchelsea.

A new pharmacy has been opened by Mr. E. A. Hiddle at 743b Gilbert road, West Preston.

Mr. and Mrs. K. P. Kelly have opened a new business in Nepean Highway, Rosebud.

Mr. G. B. Chappill has taken over the pharmacy previously conducted by Mr. V. R. H. Weymouth at 17 Temple street, Heyfield.

Mr. A. W. Clarke, of Kent avenue, Croydon, has sold his pharmacy to Mr. C. H. Gaunson.

Mr. C. A. Paull has opened a pharmacy at 45a Karnak road, East Darling.

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Eno's "Fruit Salt"
 MEANS BIGGER SALES FOR ***YOU***



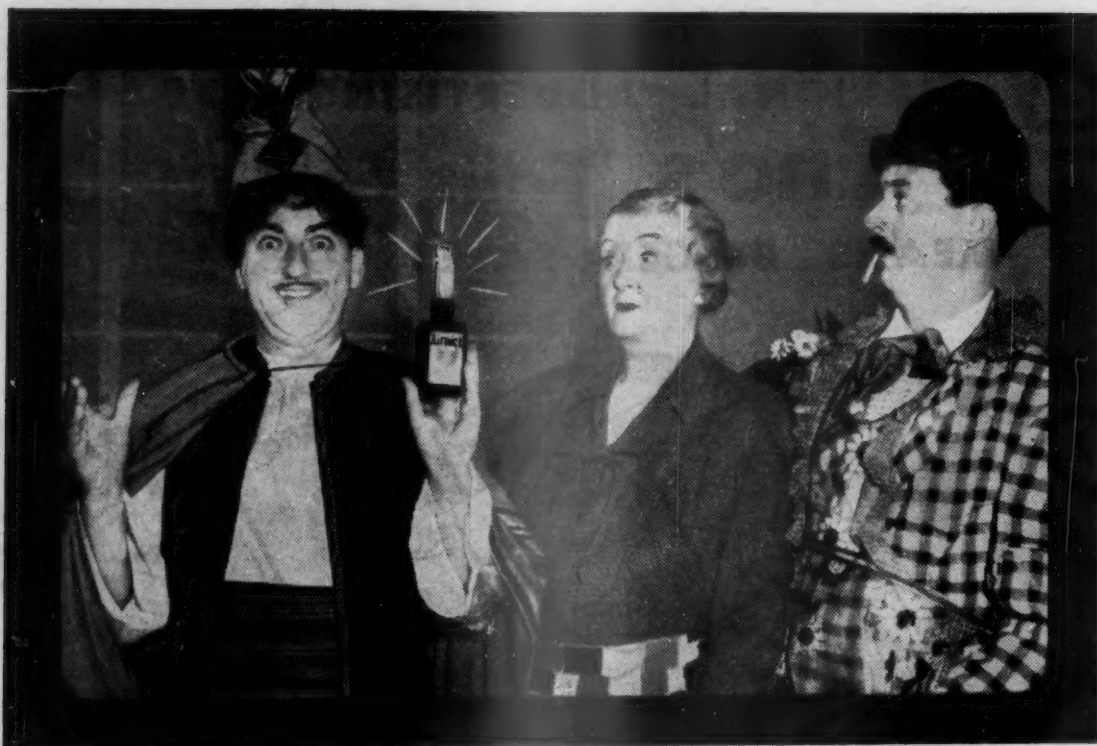
National Press & Radio advertising for Eno's "Fruit Salt," the gentle antacid means that you are backed by good hard selling copy for this world famous product. Throughout the years Eno's "Fruit Salt" has won a reputation for being your customers' natural choice as the best corrective for all stomach upsets. Stock up with Eno's "Fruit Salt," Now. Your customers will ask for it!

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AIR-WICK'S "SOMETHING SMELLS" WILL BE SCREENED
1,786 TIMES BETWEEN NOW AND NEXT MARCH!



Nearly one and a half million people throughout N.S.W., Victoria and South Australia will see this film. That means a lot of new "Air-wick" customers. How to make them your customers? Easy. Just keep your Air-wick container right under their noses and watch those bottles sell!

*Air-wick commercials will be heard
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Mr. J. A. McPherson has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. P. S. Mylecharane, at 618 Riversdale road, Box Hill.

Mr. D. P. A. Mayson will be opening a pharmacy at Frederick street, Newtown, Geelong, shortly before Christmas.

Mr. T. R. Beckett has purchased and will conduct as a branch the pharmacy at 111a Brighton road, Elwood, previously held by Mr. H. de L. Howard.

Mr. R. J. Tighe, who has just returned from England, is now working with Mrs. A. Baer at Pascoe Vale South.

Mr. J. W. Miller has taken up a permanent position with Mr. D. J. Sykes, of 879 High street, Thornbury, where he will also be residing.

Mr. J. J. A. Lee has sold his pharmacy at Rushworth to Mr. J. F. White, and is converting his shop at Stanhope into a pharmacy.

Mr. J. F. Gallagher, who qualified in December, 1928, has sold his pharmacy in Tocumwal, N.S.W., and is returning to Victoria, where he proposes to remain. For the time being he will undertake relieving work.

Mr. J. C. Urquhart and his wife, Mrs. Margaret Urquhart, have purchased the pharmacy of Mr. R. E. P. John, at 99 Burwood road, Hawthorn. They took over on November 22, and will carry on in partnership under the trading name of "J. C. and M. Urquhart."

Mr. W. S. Donald, Ph.C. (qualified in March, 1928) is now conducting a general store at Casterton. Last year he and Mrs. Donald paid a short visit to the United Kingdom. On a recent visit to Melbourne, Mr. Donald paid a courtesy visit to the College of Pharmacy to renew acquaintances.

Mr. C. R. S. Hill, who sold his pharmacy in St. Kilda road, Melbourne, some years ago, and has since conducted a pharmacy at Tewantin, on the Queensland east coast, has disposed of that pharmacy, and has accepted a position as reliever at the Commonwealth Hospital at Alice Springs for two months.

Birth.—To Glenys and Graham Gunner, on November 13, at Jessie McPherson Hospital—a son, Christopher. Congratulations!

OBITUARY.

Henry Reginald Luker.

We regret to report the death of Henry Reginald Luker on November 13, 1954. Mr. Luker, who qualified in 1922, had been in business at Horsham for a number of years.

John Henry Dean.

It is with regret that we report the death of Mr. John Henry Dean, which occurred on November 24. Mr. Dean qualified in Victoria, and was registered in October, 1924. He had conducted a pharmacy at St. Kilda for a number of years. He is survived by a widow, a son and a daughter, to whom we extend our sympathy.

Vivian Sherry Lalor.

It is with regret that we report the death of Vivian Sherry Lalor, which occurred on November 17. Mr. Lalor qualified in 1901. He conducted a pharmacy at Avoca for many years, but had been retired for several years prior to his death.

COLLEGE FEES 1955.

The following scale of lecture fees for students of the College of Pharmacy for 1955 has been fixed by the Council of the Society:—

First Year	£42	Third Year	£84
Second Year	£60	Fourth Year	£84

NURSE POISONED.

The body of Isabel Heddie Shaw, an industrial nurse from the Australian Paper Manufacturers' staff house, Collins street, Traralgon, was found in a dressing shed at Merricks Beach, near Hastings, on August 28, the

58% PROFIT

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DOUBLE - ANTISEPTIC

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SKIN BALM

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This attractive counter merchandiser comes to you FREE. Display it to your advantage at point-of-sale.

This is how Valderma works for you:

Jars: Wholesale, 28/- doz.; Retail, 3/6 jar.

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SHOWING 50% PROFIT

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parcels **57.89% Profit**

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Valderma is another Dae Health Laboratory Product, and can be included with Veet Three-minute Hair Remover for those extra parcel discounts.

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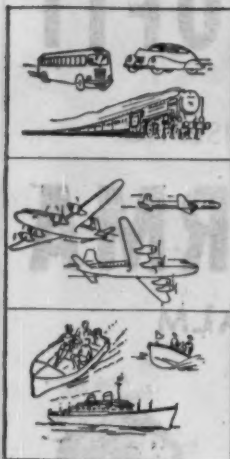
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There are extra
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ANDRAMINE Tablets for Adults, 12 for 3/6
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ANDREW'S Andramine

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TABLETS

FOR TRAVEL SICKNESS

AL. 40. 110

VICTORIA (Continued)

Coroner (Mr. Burke) was told at an inquest held on November 2.

Constable Leslie Frank McGinniskin stated that near Nurse Shaw's body was an empty wine bottle, a partly empty packet of cigarettes, and a tin containing cigarette butts. Alongside these were two hypodermic needles and phials of morphine hydrochloride. The Coroner adjourned the inquiry until an analysis of the contents of the needles had been made and relatives had been interviewed.

SELECTION OF STUDENTS FOR 1955.

Approximately 350 applications for admission to the Pharmacy Course in 1955 have been received by the College of Pharmacy, and will be dealt with by the Selection Committee, which will meet from about January 23.

With the limited accommodation available at the College, it is unlikely that more than 140 of these applicants will be admitted in 1955.

Many applicants, however, have applied for 1955, by which year they hope to have their Leaving Certificate, in anticipation that they will not be successful and will return with a fresh application in 1956, after having sat for the Matriculation Examination.

The application list for 1955 will close on December 1.

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS ASSOCIATION RECEIPTS.

Duty Stamps Required.

The Hospital Benefits Association has been advised that every receipt for contributions in excess of £2 must have a 2d. duty stamp affixed in the contributor's book near the receipt.

Chemists' agents are asked not to place the duty stamp over any portion of the receipt which is in writing or printing.

Chemists will recover the cost of duty stamps by adding it to their commission vouchers.

It is understood that the Hospital Benefits Association will approach the Chief Secretary with a view to obtaining relief from this requirement, but until further notice it is necessary that duty stamps be affixed to receipts as stated.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY—REBUILDING PROJECT.

Progress in the direction of a new College of Pharmacy in Melbourne is slow but steady.

The Council of the Society now had the assurance of the State Government that £300,000 will be advanced by the Treasury for the purpose of erecting the new College in Royal parade, Parkville.

Plans have been submitted to the Public Works Department, and an agreement between the Government and the Pharmaceutical Society is now in course of preparation.

Under the terms of this agreement the present College building at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, which stands on Crown land permanently reserved for the use of the College and the Pharmacy Board, will return to the Government. In addition, the Society will be called on, under the agreement, to make substantial annual payments to the Government over the next 15 years.

A joint meeting of the executives of official pharmacy bodies has been called to give preliminary consideration to the question of changes in the present system of apprenticeship and training.

SOCIETY PRESIDENT RETURNING.

Mr. Ivan J. Thompson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society, accompanied by Mrs. Thompson, who have been abroad for several months in the United



It's a cold fact

Eskimos live on a pretty monotonous diet, but babies in this country are used to great variety. That's why you should carry the *complete* range of Heinz Baby Foods—Strained or Junior.

Most mothers go straight to Heinz shelves at their pharmacy, looking for all the varieties they have grown familiar with and learned to trust. Almost any food a doctor may recommend can be found in the Heinz Baby Food range.

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presents this stabilised form of glyceryl trinitrate in tablets of gr. 1/200, 1/130, 1/100 and 1/65.

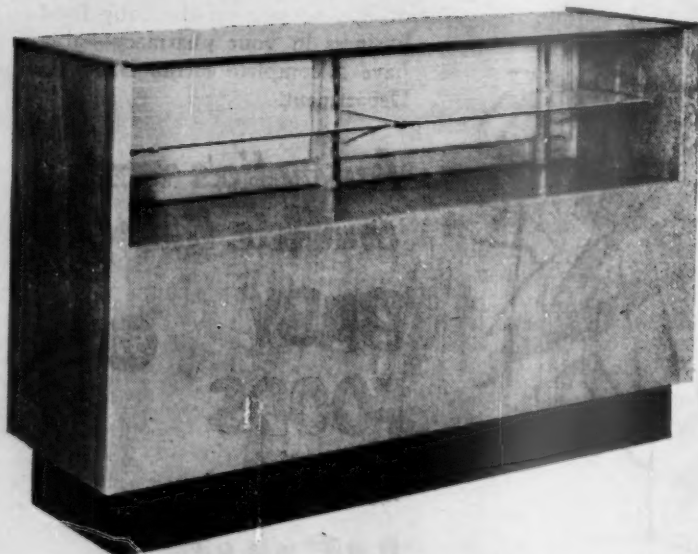
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Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A. and Canada, will arrive back in Australia on or about December 29.

Writing from Banff on November 1, Mr. Thompson said that Canada and U.S.A. impressed them greatly and enlightened one upon their way of living. The size of the cities and provincial towns was staggering, and when one gazed upon the great industrial works of both Canada and U.S.A. they were forced to a realisation of what a world force the U.S.A., particularly, had become since World War II.

Commenting on a visit to the Ford Motor Works, Mr. Thompson said that within the plant were ships, tankers, stores, foundries and railroads for the raw material. Within the plant, Ford's own police force, hospital with 32 doctors, dental hospital, power station, etc., operated. In New York, Mr. Thompson reported that to the visitor pharmacy appeared to be unknown. All were drug stores with general merchandise. Practically all prescriptions were for pre-packaged ethical lines, and little compounding was called for.

DISPLAY OF APPARATUS.

Members of the Council and of the Pharmacy Board and a number of other representative pharmacists were invited by the Dean of the College, Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, to a display of recently-acquired apparatus arranged in the laboratories of the College of Pharmacy on the evening of October 4. There was an attendance of approximately 60.

On arrival, visitors were received by the Dean and were escorted in parties by senior students to the various rooms in which the exhibits were displayed. Apparatus shown included the following:—

Micro-slide photo reproduction. 2 x 2 projection slides, etc. (Mr. Nye.)

Response of isolated muscle to drug action. (Mr. Landers.)

pH measurement. (Mr. Cobcroft.)

Filtration with sintered glass. Modern autoclave for pharmaceutical work. (Miss Witt and Miss Crook.)

Some A.P.F. preparations. (Mr. Manning and team.)

"Copyfix" facsimile production. (Mr. Burton.)

Recent additions to library. (Mrs. Nye and Priscilla Morgan-Payler.)

Mechanical agitation. Ointment mill. Iso-mantle heating, etc. (Mr. Myerscough.)

After the various parties had completed the exhibition, supper was served in the Museum.

EMERGENCY SERVICE AT WEEK-ENDS.

Victorian chemists have again been publicly criticised in the Press for allegedly failing to provide an emergency pharmaceutical service on week-ends, after hours and on public holidays.

A fact that never seems to be brought out in such criticisms is that individual chemists can only provide such a service at a substantial loss. On a number of occasions city chemists in the public interest have given such a service, but it has proved so completely uneconomic that it had to be abandoned.

In answer to the Melbourne "Sun" of November 3, which referred to a report that 130 London chemists provide an emergency prescription service, Mr. F. N. Lee, President of the State Branch Committee of the Guild, claimed that Melbourne chemists gave a better emergency than that. Mr. Lee said that London had more than 4000 chemists to serve 8,000,000 people, and of these the report suggested that only 3% gave an emergency service. On Melbourne Cup Day 40 chemists, or 6%, were on duty for half the day, and 27, or 4%, for the whole day. "The Sun's" comment on this was that Mr. Lee's figures were not wholly convincing. It said that these statistics had not shown that in central London several large chemists maintained complete 24-hour services the year round, nor do they show that

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AGENTS SYDNEY

VICTORIA (Continued)

in Auckland, N.Z., regular all-night chemist services have been available for many years.

The regularity of complaints of this nature indicates that there is a problem, and that steps must be taken sooner or later to provide a wider service or make more widely known to the public the services which are at present available.

AUSTRALIANS TRAVELLING OVERSEAS.

For some years chemists have been well represented amongst those Australians who have journeyed overseas for business or pleasure. Mr. L. F. Gurry has sent us the accompanying photograph, taken on board the "Orcades," whilst in the Red Sea during a recent trip to London.



Seven Victorian pharmacists on board S.S. Orcades to London, October, 1954. Left to right: Misses Marien Eger, Valma Adamson, Mr. Thos. King, Misses Margaret Plaisted, Joan M. Porich, Mr. Leo Gorry, Miss Alice Steinberg.

We are informed that Mr. Tom King demonstrated his versatility during the voyage by giving a three hours' entertainment (as a hypnotist) to the ship's audience. It was a hilarious affair, voted easily the best entertainment for the trip.

100 YEARS IN RETAIL PHARMACY.

Centenary Celebrated by Henshall Family.

Mr. H. C. B. Henshall, of South Melbourne, in association with Mr. C. K. Henshall, of Wangaratta, entertained about 100 guests at a dinner at Scott's Hotel on November 22, to celebrate the centenary of the Henshall family as practising retail chemists in the State of Victoria.

Guests included representatives of all of the official pharmaceutical bodies, wholesale houses and family friends. All enjoyed the function.

The toast to the Henshall family was proposed by Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, who eulogised the work of the pioneers, and congratulated the present generation of Henshalls on the fine record of service to the community given by the family. The toast was carried with musical honours. Mr. H. C. Henshall briefly responded, and said all praise was due to the members of a past generation who had laboured under very difficult conditions. To pay tribute to them was the only justification for holding such a function.

The Melbourne "Argus" in a write-up stated that a member of the Henshall family used the first ammonia injection for snake-bite in Victoria 85 years ago.

Mr. H. C. Henshall's grandfather founded a pharmacy in Lonsdale street, Melbourne, in 1854. The Hen-

shall family, now in its fourth generation as pharmaceutical chemists, is represented by Mr. H. C. B. Henshall, who conducts a pharmacy at South Melbourne, and Mr. Charles Kelly Henshall, who practises at Wangaratta.

Henry Geoffrey Henshall, 19 years of age, is a first year student at the Victorian College of Pharmacy.

Next month we shall publish extracts from the short history of the family, which was presented in an attractive booklet to guests at the dinner function.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOODS, DRUGS, SUBSTANCES AND METHODS OF ANALYSIS.

(From the Government Gazette (Vic.), October 20, 1954.)

Under the powers conferred by the Health Acts and all other powers enabling him in that behalf, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Victoria, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said State, and on the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee, does hereby make the Regulations following (that is to say):—

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Amending Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1954 (No. 2), shall be read and construed as one with the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1939 and any Regulations amending the same, and shall come into operation upon publication in the "Government Gazette."

2. Sub-regulation (3) (b) of Regulation No. 10 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1939 is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Colourings Which May be Used in Food.

"(b) The following coal tar dyes:—

Red Shades—

- 31 Azogermanine.
- 79 Ponceau 2R.
- 80 Ponceau 3R.
- 179 Carmoisine.
- 184 Amaranth.
- 185 Brilliant Scarlet 4R.
- 225 Chlorazol Pink Y.
- 749 Rhodamine B.
- 773 Erythrosine.
- 777 Rose Bengale.
- Ponceau SX.
- Scarlet GN.

Orange Shades—

- Orange GGN.

Yellow Shades—

- 16 Acid Yellow G (Kond).
- 640 Tartar Yellow.
- Sunset Yellow FCF.

Green Shades—

- 670 Light Green SF Yellowish.

Blue Shades—

- 672 Patent Blue V.
- 1180 Indigo Carmine.
- Brilliant Blue FCF.

Violet Shades—

- 698 Acid Violet 5BN.

Brown Shades—

- Chocolate NS (Brown RS).
- Thiazine Brown R.

Black Shades—

- Black 5410.
- Brilliant Black."

A. MAHLSTEDT,

Clerk of the Executive Council.

RAT POISONS.

Regulations Under the Fungicides Acts 1928 and 1935 Fix Standards and Prohibit Certain Poisons.

Regulations under the Fungicides Acts published in the Government Gazette for November 10, 1954, provide for the colouring of all rat poisons, fix standards (i.e.



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VICTORIA (Continued)

minimum and maximum percentages of the active poisonous constituent) and prohibit entirely the use of certain poisons.

The Regulations are as follow:—

In pursuance of the powers conferred by the Fungicides Acts, I, the Governor of the State of Victoria, by and with the advice of the Executive Council thereof, do by this my Proclamation:—

Prohibition of use of certain poisons.

- (i) prohibit the use of sodium fluoroacetate as a constituent of any substance used for the purpose of destroying rats and/or mice;
 - (ii) prohibit the use of any virus preparation or bacterial preparation as a constituent of any substance used for the purpose of destroying rats and/or mice;
- All rat poisons to be coloured purple.
- (iii) prescribe that every substance sold for the purpose of destroying rats and/or mice shall be coloured purple of such intensity that the substance itself and any bait prepared therefrom are both a distinct purple colour;

Minimum and maximum percentages of poison to be used in rat poisons.

- (iv) prescribe as standards for certain Vermin Destroyers, to wit, Rat Poison used for the purpose of destroying rats and/or mice, the standard constituted by the requirements set out in the second column of the Schedule below opposite the respective type of Rat Poison as set out in the first column of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Type of Rat Poison. Any Rat Poison containing as active constituent:—	Standard.
Alpha naphthyl thiourea (ANTU)	Not less than 2.5 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Red Squill	Not less than 10.0 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Thallium Sulphate	Not less than 2.0 and not more than 2.5 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Strychnine	Not less than 0.25 and not more than 0.35 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Phosphorus	Not less than 1.5 and not more than 2.0 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Zinc Phosphide	Not less than 2.5 and not more than 5.0 parts per centum of the said active constituent.
Hydroxy coumarin compounds (Warfarin)	Not less than 0.025 and not more than 0.1 parts per centum of the said active constituent.

DISCUSSION GROUP.

The annual general meeting of the Discussion Group was held at the College of Pharmacy on November 10, at 8 p.m.

The meeting was opened by the President of the Discussion Group, Mr. John R. Oxley, who read his annual report as follows:—

President's Report for Year Ending November, 1954.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

It is with pleasure that I am able to report the successful conclusion of our first year.

The average attendance at our meetings has been about 60 to 70 members, with a maximum of 120.

Meetings have been held regularly on the second Wednesday of each month, under the guidance of an expert lecturer, and our thanks are extended to Messrs. A. T. S. Sissons, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, G. K. Treleavan, F. Mitchell, L. Phillips, and C. Farnbach for so ably and willingly assisting us in this respect.

The aim of your Committee has been to endeavour to establish the Group on a sound basis, embracing a wide range of subjects, which would be of interest and stimulate discussion among members, who in the main are busy retail pharmacists.

To a large degree I feel that this has been achieved, although considerable scope still exists for the extension of the discussion angle.

During the year, owing to many requests from country pharmacists for greater publicity of our meetings, it was felt by the Committee that, as some speakers did not desire to have their comments published in full, it might be possible to form sub-branches in key country areas.

It was considered that this would enable country members to feel that they were not being neglected, and would establish a valuable link with their city brethren in keeping abreast of latest pharmaceutical developments of interest.

Consequently, on invitations received from Geelong, Castlemaine and Traralgon, visits were made to these centres, with Mr. C. Farnbach as guest speaker.

Successful meetings were held in each case, and it was decided that sub-branches should be formed. Arrangements were left in the hands of the local committees, and if this move proves successful it is suggested that extension of the scheme should take place.

I desire to pay particular tribute to Mr. Ivan Thompson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, whose idea it was to establish a Discussion Group. His help and interest have been a tremendous encouragement to the Committee, and during his sojourn overseas regular communications have been received from him.

Thanks are extended to the Council of the Society and Mr. Kent for their helpful co-operation and assistance.

Special thanks are also extended to Miss C. Younes, and latterly Mr. John Baker, for their work in the publicity field, and also to the wholesale drug houses, who have so kindly allowed us space in their weekly notes to further publicise our Group.

We are particularly fortunate in having as secretary Mr. Barry Dean. He has been a tower of strength, and the success of the last 12 months has been in no small measure due to his industry and ability.

To the members of the Committee I would also say "Thank you" for their ever-ready help and regular attendance at Committee meetings, particularly Mr. G. Leete, for acting as chairman during my absence in country centres.

And last, but by no means least, may I express my appreciation to all who have attended the meetings, and thus helped to make this a most successful and happy year.

I trust that the meetings have been of pleasure and profit to you. Personally I feel it has been a privilege to have been associated with the Group in an official capacity during this period, and trust that my successor

VICTORIA (Continued)

will receive the same wholehearted support which you have so kindly extended to me.

Mr. John Oxley then stood down from the chair, and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite acted as chairman, while the election of office-bearers took place. The results of the election were as follows:—

President: Mr. John R. Oxley.

Vice-President: Mr. Geoff. Leete.

Secretary: Mr. Barry Dean.

Committee: Miss C. Younes, Miss J. Elder, Miss G. Ibbott, Mr. J. Baker and Mr. B. Wheeler.

Mr. Oxley then resumed the chair, and introduced the guest speaker, Mr. A. W. Callister, who conducted a very interesting discussion on "Dispensing Problems."

Some examples to be considered were:—

i.

Pot Bromide, gr. xv.
Liq. Strychnine, min. vi.
Ac. Hydrobromide Dil., min. x.
Syr. Amant., \mathcal{Z} p.
Aq. ad., \mathcal{Z} ii.
Mitte, \mathcal{Z} iv.

This prescription illustrates the possible formation of Strychnine Hydrobromide.

Bennett ("A.J.P.," Sept., 1932) showed that the lowest solubility of Strychnine Hydrobromide in water or water-alcohol mixtures was 1-800. In the mixture under discussion the proportion of Strychnine Hydrobromide is approximately 1-2000, so that no precipitation is likely, although the concentration of Br ions is high.

ii. The incompatibility of Sodii Phenobarb. with Ammonium Bromide and Ammonium Chloride was next discussed. These salts in solution give an acid reaction, and hence the incompatibility with Sodii Phenobarb.

iii. The next example to be considered was as follows:—

R
Dithranol, .5%.
Bentonite, 8.0%.
Ol Olivae.
Aq. Calcis, aa, \mathcal{Z} i.

Bentonite has been found to be troublesome in this preparation, and the substitution of Adefs Lanae was found to give a satisfactory product. The Bentonite may be retained if the product was prepared by first rubbing down the Bentonite with the Aq. Calcis and then adding the Oil and the Dithranol. The two methods of preparation, however, resulted in a difference of texture in the finished product.

iv.

R
Syr. Ac. Hydriodic, \mathcal{Z} i.
Tr. Nux Vom., m. v.
Elixir Sodii Sulphocyanate, \mathcal{Z} p.
Sodii Phenobarb, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Inf. Gent. Co., ad, \mathcal{Z} p.

The incompatibility in this example between Syr. Ac. Hydriodic and Sodii Phenobarb. is overcome by the substitution of Phenobarb and the use of mucilage of Tragacanth to guard against any discoloration by iodine if Pulv. Trag. Co. was used.

Besides the examples quoted above, Mr. Callister invited the members present to submit interesting examples of their own experiences of dispensing difficult prescriptions, which proved to be most enlightening to all.

Mr. Callister, with his extensive knowledge of the theoretical and practical aspects of dispensing, is always very much appreciated by the members present at the Discussion Group Meetings, and this was emphasised by Mr. John Oxley, the President, when he thanked Mr. Callister at the end of the meeting. He was seconded by Mr. Geoff. Leete, and the audience present showed by their applause that they would be looking forward to another visit from Mr. Callister in the 1955 session of meetings. —JOHN S. BAKER.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 10, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. H. A. Braithwaite (President), in the chair; Messrs. S. J. Baird, A. W. Callister, W. R. Iliffe, N. C. Manning, A. W. McGibbony, W. Wishart, F. C. Kent (Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence.—Correspondence submitted to the Board included the following:—

From a South African chemist, thanking the Board for information supplied regarding registration, and stating that because of these requirements he must abandon his idea of emigrating to this country.

To members of the Poisons Schedules' Advisory Panel, submitting for comment several requests for modification of schedules; also suggestions relating to proposed additions to Specified Drugs Schedule, and recommendation from the Commission of Public Health regarding control of fluorides.

To Mr. H. E. R. Barker, B.Sc., F.P.S., requesting him to represent the Board on the Standards Association Sub-Committee on Dental Materials. The Registrar reported that Mr. Barker had agreed to act, and had attended a meeting of the Sub-Committee.

From Mr. G. J. Brooksbank, Preliminary Examiner, suggesting that applicants for the Pharmacy Course taking the Preliminary Examination subjects in addition to the Leaving Certificate might be recommended to sit for English rather than British History. Suggestion forwarded to Dean of the College of Pharmacy.

To the Department of Health, in reply to an inquiry, conveying the opinion that it was not necessary in the public interest to place a prescription only control on preparations containing adrenalin.

From the Secretary, Department of Health, advising gazettal of Mephensin Hexahydropyrimidine and Ion Exchange Compounds as Specified Drugs; also intimating that a proclamation relating to the addition of anti-coagulant substances to the Second Part of the Second Schedule of the Poisons Act had been gazetted following a recommendation from the Board.

From two pharmaceutical chemists, reporting discrepancies in stocks of Dangerous Drugs in Hospital Pharmacies, in which they were engaged. Details were noted, and it was resolved that an inspector should visit the hospitals and report to the Board.

From the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania, submitting details of registration and licence fees payable in that State.

To the Pharmaceutical Council of Western Australia, forwarding memorandum prepared by Mr. Callister on Methods and Procedures for Dispensing Eye Drops in Victoria.

From three chemists, forwarding statutory declarations regarding accidental loss of small quantities of Dangerous Drugs by breakage of containers or spillage.

From an apprentice, submitting statutory declaration regarding loss of Third Year Practical Pharmaceutics Note Book.

To storekeepers in a country town, notifying them that licences as general dealers in poisons would not be renewed in 1955, as a pharmaceutical chemist was now in business in the town.

From a country chemist, inquiring re conditions of sale of an ointment containing sulphonilamide. Informed that such an ointment was classed as a Specified Drug, and subject to prescription control.

From the executors of the estate of the late G. Ramsay, Seymour, seeking extension of permit to carry on pharmacy. Extension of six months granted.

Kerosene Poisoning.—The Registrar tabled a cutting from the Sydney "Sun" in regard to the colouring of poisons, particularly kerosene. The Board considered the matter, and suggested that in view of action taken in two other States the question of introducing some safeguards against accidental poisoning from kerosene

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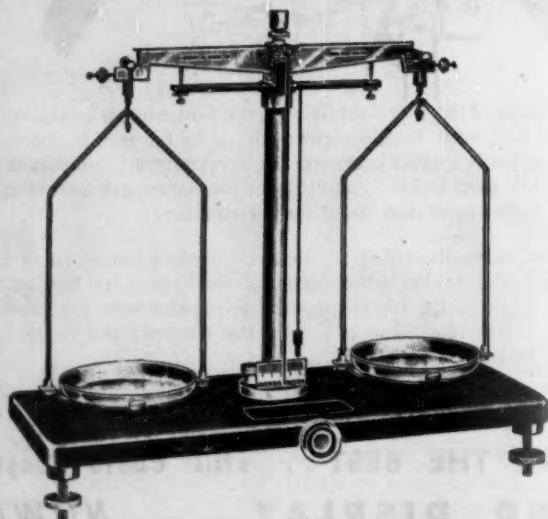
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VICTORIA (Continued)

might be placed before the Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel for consideration.

Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad.—A request for information regarding registration and organisations in pharmacy in this State was received from Mr. Williams, Hon. Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad and Tobago. The Registrar reported having forwarded copies of statutes, regulations and a summary of information concerning conditions and requirements in Victoria.

Alleged Substitution.—A medical practitioner in a country town wrote, alleging substitution of ingredients in prescriptions by a pharmaceutical chemist. The President said that it had not been possible up to the present to make an investigation. The matter, however, had been noted, and when an inspector was available he would visit the town concerned.

Methylpentynol.—Several inquiries were received regarding the conditions under which methylpentynol and preparations of this substance sold under various proprietary names might be distributed. The President said inquirers had been advised that the drug had not been added to any of the schedules to the Poisons Act. It was, however, advisable that until more precise information about the drug was available it should not be supplied except on prescription. It was interesting to note that a recommendation similar to this had been issued to chemists by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Specified Drug Prescriptions.—A chemist inquired (a) if a prescription for a Specified Drug was invalid merely because the doctor had not personally written the patient's address on the prescription. In reply—the regulations do not specifically state that a doctor himself must write in the patient's address. (b) If a prescription for eye drops containing a Specified Drug on a printed form signed by the doctor was in order. In reply—Although wording of regulations slightly ambiguous, the Board could see no legal objection to such prescription being dispensed.

Rat-Poison Regulations.—The Registrar tabled a copy of the Government Gazette for October 29, in which was published Regulations under the Fungicides Acts relating to Rat-Poisons. He said these regulations established standards (i.e., minimum and maximum proportions of active poison) for various rat-poisons. The use of certain poisons was totally banned under the regulations, and there was a requirement that all Rat-Poisons should be coloured purple. The text of the regulations would be published in the Journal.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:—

Applications for Registration.—Malcolm Keith Prichard (Cert. Ph. Coun., W.A.).

Managers and Relievers Notified.—40.

Business Changes Notified.—2.

New Businesses Opened.—7.

Apprenticeship Indentures Transferred.—1.

Apprenticeship Indentures Suspended.—3.

Opium Permits Issued.—9.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—6.

Permits to Purchase Cyanide Issued.—1.

Licences as General Dealers in Poisons Issued.—10.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances Issued.—23.

Police Reports Re Poisonings.—1 Cyanide—Not Fatal. 1 Phenobarbitone—Not Fatal. 1 Barbiturate and Phosphorous—Fatal.

Early Entries—November Final Examination.—2.

Inspector's Reports.—The Registrar reported that Inspector Ahern had been off duty for a time during the month as a result of a motor accident.

Dangerous Drug Prosecutions.—Mr. F. G. Bateman, pharmaceutical chemist, Toora, was fined £39, with £16/7/6 costs, on several charges under the Dangerous

Drugs and Pharmacy Regulations at the Toora Court on October 15.

Appeal Not Proceeding.—The Board's solicitors advised that they had received notice that an appeal would not be proceeded with by a firm which had been convicted on charges of having been illegally in possession of Specified Drugs. Counsel and the Chief Commissioner of Police had been notified.

False Pretences.—A report was submitted concerning the conviction and imposition of fines of £10 on each of three charges against a woman on charges of obtaining benzedrine by false pretences.

Dietitian.—A report was received that a dietitian had written a prescription for a Specified Drug, and was investigated. The person concerned had been visited by Inspector Ahern, and warned that prescribing of any Specified Drug by a person not registered as a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon was illegal.

Examinations.—The Board considered and finalised detailed arrangements for the conduct of the November-December oral and practical examinations. It was reported that 130 candidates would present for each of these examinations. This would involve attendance of all Board members for approximately seven full days during the examination period.

Specified Drugs.—The President reported on further interviews with representatives of groups who would be involved by amendments of the regulations relating to control of Specified Drugs now under consideration by the Board. Careful study was being made of comments and suggestions received, and the groups interviewed had been invited to submit comments to the Board up to December 31. Further interviews were to take place with the Society of Hospital Pharmacists and the Chairman of the Hospitals and Charities Commission.

Formation of Companies by Pharmaceutical Chemists.—The Registrar reported that applications for issue of Dangerous Drug licences to three limited liability companies formed in the names of pharmaceutical chemists were still held in suspense. Several questions relating to this matter had been submitted for counsel's opinion, which had not yet been received.

Report from Pharmaceutical Association.—The President submitted a brief report on a meeting of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia held in Melbourne recently. A recommendation of the Executive was that the next Pharmaceutical Association meeting should be held in Melbourne in May, 1956. The Executive was recommending to all affiliated organisations that they should give full support to Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., the next meeting of which would be held in Melbourne in August, 1955. Other matters considered were personnel of the proposed Medico-Pharmaceutical Federal Liaison Committee, and implementation of resolutions passed at the last Sydney Conference. Report received.

Weights and Measures.—The Registrar said that a communication had been received from the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. This set out proposed tolerances for beam scales which might be used for some dispensing processes. Copies of the communication had been sent to Messrs. Baird and Callister, with the suggestion that after consideration they make an appointment with the Superintendent for further discussion.

Larceny of Heroin.—A report was submitted concerning charges of larceny of heroin by a registered pharmaceutical chemist. The Court adjourned the cases for a period of 12 months. The Board decided to defer consideration as to what action it should take until further information regarding the evidence submitted to the Court was available.

Veterinary Preparations Containing Specified Drugs.—A request was received from a distributor that he be given a special licence to distribute poultry medicines containing sulphonamides. It was resolved that a reply be sent, intimating that it was not possible for the Board to issue licences for the sale of such substances

VICTORIA (Continued)

except to persons carrying on business more than four miles distant from the nearest chemist's shop.

Communication from Universities Commission.—The Registrar reported that an inquiry had been received from the Universities Commission concerning a proposal that a limited number of persons might be granted assistance under the Commonwealth Scholarship Scheme to undertake a joint pharmacy and science course. If the proposal was approved, the successful students would be required to complete both courses in full. It was not possible under the present conditions to overlap the courses.

After discussion it was resolved that a reply be sent strongly recommending that approval be given to the suggestion, which it was felt would be of extreme value and benefit to students in pharmacy, particularly those intending to proceed to teaching, the pharmaceutical industry and other specialised branches. The Registrar said the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society at its last meeting also had strongly backed this proposal.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the Monthly Financial Statement, and accounts totalling £618/18/5 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 3, at 9.30 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. Scott (Vice-President), in the chair; Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. A. G. Davis, A. L. Hull, F. W. Johnson, L. Long, V. G. Morieson, G. H. Williams, F. C. Kent (Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Correspondence: Correspondence submitted to the Council included the following letters:—

To Messrs. J. F. Ogle and R. E. Charles, advising that they had been elected hon. life members of the Society.

From Miss L. K. Adamson, advising she is going overseas, and requesting letter of introduction. Letter of introduction to Secretary, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain forwarded.

To Mr. A. Krantz, acknowledging donation of £1/1/- to Equipment Fund for new College building.

From Secretary, Lord Mayor's Fund for Metropolitan Hospitals and Charities, expressing thanks for Council's donation of £10/10/-.

From Secretary, Scientific and Medical Branch, Melbourne University, forwarding particulars regarding students for Medicine Division II—Pharmacy. Letter acknowledged, and announcement concerning enrolment forwarded.

From Mr. A. E. Conolly, advising N.S.W. Council to organise an exhibition of A.P.F. preparations at Medical Congress, August, 1955, and requesting assurance that new edition of A.P.F. will be available.

To Dr. B. L. Sterton, asking if, in his opinion, new A.P.F. will be available for exhibition in Sydney at Medical Congress.

To Hon. Treasurer, V.P.S.A., enclosing receipt for £724/18/6, being donation of students to College Building Fund, and expressing thanks and appreciation of Council.

To Secretary, Scientific Medical Branch, advising Dr. Byron L. Stanton nominated as representative of College of Pharmacy on the Faculty of Medicine for year 1955.

To Secretary, D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Ltd., conveying sympathy on death of Mr. Lewis Cohen.

To Mrs. J. Shineberg, N.S.W., conveying sympathy of Council on death of her husband.

To Secretary, D.H.A. (Aust.) Ltd., acknowledging receipt cheque, £667/10/-, being balance of donation of £2000 to College Rebuilding Fund.

Application from the Students' Representative Council for permission to use Museum for their end of year dance on December 3 was approved.

The Secretary of the Discussion Group submitted notice of the next meeting, when Mr. A. W. Callister was listed to speak on "Dispensing Problems." Prior to the lecture and discussion the annual meeting would be held and office-bearers would be elected.

Hon. Librarian's Report.—The Hon. Librarian, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, reported that she had received a recommendation from the Dean that the following books be purchased:—

Text Book of Biochemistry, by E. S. West and W. R. Todd. London. The Macmillan Co.

Rutherford: By Those Who Knew Him. London. The Physical Society.

The Theory of Emulsions and Their Technical Treatment. By W. Clayton. 5th Edition. By C. C. Sumner. London. J. and A. Churchill.

It was resolved that this recommendation be adopted.

New Members Elected.—The following new members were elected:—

Full Members.—Kevin Patrick Kelly and Peter Annal Crystal (transfer from Apprentice Membership).

Apprentice Member.—Hyman Miller.

Liaison Committee.—The report of the meeting of the Liaison Committee, held during the month, was presented by Mr. V. G. Morieson, who reported that the Committee made a recommendation that the next meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association be deferred until May, 1956. The meeting was scheduled to be held at Melbourne.

Consideration had been given also to the question of the limitation of one apprentice to one pharmacy under the Labour and Industry Act; also the interpretation of the Act, which now precluded the son or daughter of a member being indentured in addition to another apprentice. It was suggested that these matters be further discussed with the Labour Department. Some further discussion in regard to Sunday hours also took place. Other matters discussed were chemists' liability for first aid treatment in open shop. The Acting President said that difficulty in placing students in apprenticeship might occur in 1955. This problem would become more acute when the new College was operating, and they were able to enrol up to 200 students per year. A suggestion had been made that a Board should be charged with the responsibility of determining who should take apprentices and how many should be taken each year. That was a question that would have to be faced shortly. If they did not solve that problem, they would be in chaos. Mr. Hull suggested that the Council should not adopt a waiting attitude. There was a job to be tackled, and they should keep the initiative.

Education Committee.—Mr. Johnson, the Chairman of the Education Committee, said questions relating to apprenticeship had been discussed at a meeting of his Committee, held on October 29. Mr. Sissons put forward some thoughts as a basis of discussion. One of the thoughts presented was that when the new College was completed it should be the sole training ground for apprentices, and that country apprenticeship would be abolished. The Acting President said that if everyone was of one mind that the present system must be changed that could be achieved.

Mr. Hull suggested there should be a conference of all of the official bodies to give the matter most serious consideration.

Mr. Johnson then read the report of the meeting of the Education Committee, held on October 29. This included as a basis for consideration the suggestion that all First Year students should undertake a concentrated 14 weeks' course in the College, when the accommodation was available. For Second Year students an 18 weeks' full-time course was suggested.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Country students, as well as metropolitan students, would attend, and there would be no correspondence course. Another suggestion put forward by Mr. Sissons was that broken days should be eliminated in all years. Students would attend full days in the College and full days in the pharmacy. Mr. Sissons also had indicated the necessity for serious consideration of the contents of the syllabus. A suggestion had been made that further discussion should take place at a joint meeting of the Building and Education Committees.

After further discussion it was agreed that a conference of all official bodies should be convened to discuss the various aspects of the problems which had been raised.

Kodak Travelling Scholarship.—The Chairman reported that two applications had been received from Victorians for the second travelling scholarship to be awarded in 1955. The Executive had considered these, and had sent a recommendation to the Executive of the Federal Council of the Pharmaceutical Societies, in accordance with the terms of the scholarship.

The Acting President said he understood that a Selection Committee, including representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia, was to be set up to consider applications and remit a recommendation to the Executive of the Federal Council. The Secretary was instructed to ascertain if the Victorian Society was to be asked to nominate a representative to the Selection Committee.

C. L. Butchers Memorial Scholarship, 1955.—The Secretary reported that this scholarship, which covered the payment of fees of the successful applicant for the full period of the course, together with books and apparatus, provided the student was making satisfactory progress, would fall due again in 1955. A notice had been published in the September issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy," calling for applications, and a circular had been sent to every person who was known to have been recorded as a prospective student for 1955. The scholarship usually was awarded at the time, or immediately after, the selection of students, and usually a recommendation was made by the Selection Committee to the Council. He inquired whether this procedure met with the approval of the Council. The Chairman indicated that it did.

Pharmaceutical Association.—The Secretary reported that the Executive of the Association met in Melbourne on October 29, when a number of matters were discussed. The principal item of interest was a recommendation that the next Association meeting be held in Melbourne in May, 1956. This would be sent on to the full Committee of Management of the Association for determination. The Executive had also recommended that the affiliated bodies give full support to Section "O," A.N.Z.A.A.S., which was to meet in Melbourne in August, 1955. The report was received.

Invitation from St. Arnaud.—An invitation was received from St. Arnaud Centenary Committee to hold a Council meeting in St. Arnaud in 1955.

The Chairman said this invitation had been conveyed officially to the Council. The St. Arnaud Centenary Celebrations were taking the whole of the year—it was their Centenary Year. They were asking various bodies from Melbourne and elsewhere to hold meetings at St. Arnaud during that year, and he thought it would be a very nice gesture for pharmacy to hold a meeting of the Council at a time suitable to the Society and to the St. Arnaud authorities.

The Chairman said the Council had been considering recently the question of holding a meeting of the Council in the country.

Mr. Davis said he would endorse the suggestion provided the country chemists co-operated. His experience with similar meetings in the past was that much

of the organisation had to be done from the Society's office. There should be some better understanding on that point.

Mr. Long moved that a mutually convenient time during 1955 be arranged for a meeting of the Council to be held at St. Arnaud. The motion was seconded by Mr. Morieson and carried.

The Secretary inquired whether the Council would like to indicate a suitable date.

Mr. Johnson said he thought they should fit in with the St. Arnaud arrangements if possible.

Friendly Societies Bill.—The Chairman's report was submitted by the Acting President, who intimated that since the last meeting the Bill had passed through the Legislative Assembly, and would go to the Legislative Council in the next day or two.

After Hours' Service.—Mr. Long referred to a letter which was published in one of the morning papers, complaining that there was not an adequate after hours' pharmaceutical service available in Victoria. He thought the Society should rebut such statements, and take a more active part in the affairs of pharmacy in Victoria. The paragraph referred to was adverse publicity, and required a reply. Mr. Long moved that a statement be sent to the paper by the Acting President, to the effect that the Society had received no complaints from medical practitioners or members of the public that they were unable to obtain service on Cup Day. The motion was seconded by Mrs. Crawford, and carried.

New Regulations re Methylated Spirits in Medicines.—The Secretary reported that new by-laws under the Spirits Act had been published in the Commonwealth Gazette. These provided that all veterinary medicines for external use should now be made with industrial or mineralised spirits. Medicines for external use by human beings prescribed under the National Health Act also should be so compounded. The full text of the regulations would be published in "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy." The Pharmaceutical Association Executive had discussed this matter, and were of opinion that representation should be made to the Customs authorities for extension of the list of medicines and other preparations in which industrial spirits could be used, and had agreed to a proposal that this matter be taken up in Melbourne on behalf of the Association.

Commonwealth Government Scholarships—Science and Pharmacy Course.—The Secretary said that an officer of the Universities' Commission, Melbourne, had called on him, and would be presenting a questionnaire calling for details of the Pharmacy Course. Opinion would also be asked on a suggestion that benefits should be made available to selected students to cover the cost of the Pharmacy Course, and, in addition, a Science Course at the University of Melbourne. A formal communication had not yet been received, but he had been advised that it would be. Mr. Scott said the Federal Council of the Guild had heard of the proposal through the National Union of Pharmaceutical Students, and was of opinion that all support should be given.

Members of the Council, after discussing the matter, expressed the opinion that the double qualification would be extremely valuable to students proposing to specialise in certain fields of pharmaceutical practice, particularly teaching or pharmaceutical manufacture. It registered a strong recommendation that the benefits be made available for the double course. It was pointed out that the courses could not be concurrent, and that because of apprenticeship requirements it was likely that the Pharmacy Course, under such an arrangement, would be taken first, the degree course in Science following.

Weights and Measures.—Mr. A. G. Davis asked for information regarding approval of weights and measures for dispensing purposes. He had received a number of visits from an inspector, who queried the use

VICTORIA (Continued)

of beam scales not complying with tolerances set down for dispensing scales.

The Secretary said the Pharmacy Board had been asked to comment on what constituted a dispensing scale. He understood that a new table of tolerances was being prepared for beam scales that might be used for weighing larger quantities of materials used in dispensing, and that this would be submitted for comment.

Finance.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £8778/8/4. Accounts totalling £2402/7/5 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 367th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 360 Swanston street, Melbourne, on November 24, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (in the Chair), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, N. C. Cossar, W. J. Cornell, E. A. O. Moore, C. C. Wallis, B. L. Warner and the Secretary.

Election of Chairman.—On Mr. Warner calling for nominations, Mr. Cossar said he had much pleasure in nominating Mr. E. W. Braithwaite as Chairman for the ensuing year. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Barnes, and as there was no other nomination Mr. Warner declared Mr. Braithwaite duly elected as Chairman for the ensuing 12 months.

Mr. Braithwaite, in thanking his colleagues for their renewed confidence, said he hoped, after the lapse of a few months, to be able to carry on as before. He would again like to thank his colleagues for having helped him in the way they had by looking after things during the last four months, and also for their very kind thoughts and good wishes whilst he was sick.

Vice-Chairman.—Mr. Warner offered to stand down because of the uncertainty of his health, and because the Directors might wish to call on the Vice-Chairman to do more work than usual, so as to lighten the Chairman's burden. Mr. Wallis said, in renominating Mr. B. L. Warner as Vice-Chairman, he felt sure any of Mr. Warner's colleagues would be only too happy to act for him if he was sick at any time. Mr. Warner had the full confidence of his colleagues. Mr. Cossar seconded the nomination, and as there was no other nomination the Chairman declared Mr. Warner re-elected as Vice-Chairman.

Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. Cornell nominated Mr. F. N. Pleasance as Hon. Treasurer for the ensuing year. He said Mr. Pleasance knew the work thoroughly. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Barnes, and there being no other nomination the Chairman declared Mr. Pleasance re-elected as Hon. Treasurer of P.D.L. In doing so, he said he would like to endorse the remarks of Mr. Cornell, that Mr. Pleasance had always done a particularly good job, and from what they had heard today he was sure Mr. Pleasance would be back with them soon. He asked the Secretary to convey their good wishes to Mr. Pleasance.

Federal Council Representative.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite was reappointed as the Directors' representative on the Federal Council of P.D.L.

Liaison Committee Representatives.—Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite and E. A. O. Moore were reappointed.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with: From Miss Margaret Cason (now Mrs. Standfield), expressing appreciation of the gift from the P.D.L. Directors on the occasion of her marriage.

To Mr. Robert V. Fenwick, Auditor, reporting on the audit of the Group Assurance Account for the year

ended September 30, 1954, advised that the books appeared all in order, and that he had been supplied with all the information and explanations he had required.

From a member, requesting comprehensive insurance cover on his new home at Mentone. This matter had been attended to through Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.

A report of a meeting of the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, held on October 29, was tabled.

From the New South Wales Branch, advising that the question of preparing a brochure of the activities of P.D.L. for distribution in New South Wales had been considered by the local Board. As it was thought that a brochure had been prepared by the Head Office, it was asked that a copy might be forwarded.—Informed that the nearest in the way of printed matter that was on hand was the leaflet "Protect Yourself." A copy of this leaflet had been forwarded to the N.S.W. Branch Secretary.

Mr. Moore inquired whether any progress had been made in regard to the brochure intended to outline the functions of the various organisations. The Chairman said the Secretary could write to the Public Relations Secretariat, and inquire the latest information. He thought it was a sound idea to let all chemists know of the functions of the various organisations. Even the older chemists did not always know where the line of demarcation was drawn between the official pharmaceutical bodies.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. Geoffrey B. Chap-pill, Heyfield; Peter A. Crystal, Winchelsea; Bernard L. Jacobson, Box Hill; Douglas P. A. Mayson, Geelong; Vivian G. Morieson, Jnr., Surrey Hills; John A. McPherson, Box Hill; Charles S. Oliver, Caulfield; Mrs. Elaine F. Oliver, Caulfield; Mr. Trevor E. Perry, Murrumbidgee; Mr. John C. Urquhart, Hawthorn; Mrs. Margaret Urquhart, Hawthorn; Mr. Austin A. Vale, Camberwell.

Legal Advice.—Three inquiries had been handled during the month.

Piercing of Ears.—The Secretary drew attention to a Press report on October 27, from London, wherein it was noted that a judge had ruled that a woman who went to a jeweller to have her ears pierced for earrings must be prepared to take a certain amount of risk. He dismissed a claim for £70 by a woman, who alleged that a jeweller had been negligent and caused her ear to become infected.

Case Against Hairdresser—£1000 Damages.—The Secretary also drew attention to a report in "The Sydney Morning Herald" of November 19 on a woman's claim for damages after treatment of her hair by cold wave treatment by a Kings Cross hairdresser. The woman was awarded £1000 damages.

Ray Lamps.—In the course of discussion, after the Chairman had presented a report under this heading, Mr. Wallis said he thought the manufacturers should accept responsibility for untoward consequences arising from inherent defect in the goods sold over their names.

The Secretary was instructed concerning the advice to be forwarded to the New South Wales Branch, and to intimate that the Directors proposed to recommend to the Federal Council the sharing of the expenses incurred by the N.S.W. Branch in investigating this matter.

Financial.—In the absence of the Hon. Treasurer, the financial statement was presented by Mr. N. C. Cossar. Accounts totalling £831/6/- were passed for payment.

Federal Council Investments.—Mr. Cornell moved that it be a recommendation to the Federal Council that surplus funds be invested in Commonwealth securities. The motion was seconded by Mr. Cossar and carried.

Federal Council Meeting.—It was resolved that the annual meeting of the Federal Council be called for Wednesday, February 16, 1955, at 9.30 a.m., the meeting to be held in the new offices at 24-26 St. Francis street, Melbourne, which would then be the registered office of the company.

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VICTORIA (Continued)

Commonwealth Health Department Test Analyses.—The Secretary said the result of the rehearing by the Departmental Committee of an allegation against a member in W.A. was not yet known.

A member of the Board intimated that a P.D.L. member had had a check analysis made of a sample purchased by an inspector of the department. The margin of error disclosed by this analysis was so small that the member proposed to challenge the record of censure and warning by the department as having been unjustified.

General.—The Chairman's good wishes to all present for the approaching festive season and the New Year were cordially reciprocated, and the meeting closed at 1.10 p.m.

[A report of the Annual Meeting of P.D.L. appears on page 1189 of this issue.—Ed.]

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland. Miss D. Brighouse, phone B 8407.

Mr. D. B. Davies, of Rockhampton, is establishing a pharmacy at Mt. Morgan.

Mr. R. Sekel, formerly of Annerley, is opening a pharmacy in the Rex Building, Wickham street, Fortitude Valley.

Northern visitors to Brisbane during the month included **Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Ling**, of Cairns, who were enjoying a motoring holiday to Sydney.

Mr. C. B. Schneider, of Mitchell, paid a short visit to Brisbane during the month, Mr. W. Thomas acting as locum during his absence.

Mr. R. Sekel has sold his pharmacy at 510 Ipswich road, Annerley, to **Mr. C. L. Archibald**, formerly of North Queensland.

Engagement.—Congratulations are extended to **Mr. R. E. Robins**, Wynnum, on the announcement of his engagement to Miss June Benjamin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Benjamin, Wynnum.

Marriage.—Congratulations and good wishes for the future are extended to **Miss Vere Spenceley**, whose marriage to **Mr. Euan Law**, of "Goolburra," Cunnamulla, took place in the Chapel of the Southport School on November 20.

Mr. H. M. Kingston has established a branch pharmacy at 189 Adelaide street, Maryborough, to be known as the Wide Bay Pharmacy. **Mr. J. F. Kuhneman**, formerly manager of the Maryborough Dispensary, is managing the new pharmacy.

Closure of Pharmacy.—**Mr. T. J. Luddy**, proprietor of **W. A. McGuffie & Co.**, Queen street, City, had to close the pharmacy on October 15 because of the premises having been sold. The firm of **W. A. McGuffie & Co.** was one of the oldest pharmacies in Queensland, and its closure is deeply regretted.

Stolen Drugs Recovered.—Acting on information in an anonymous telephone call on October 20, Rockhampton C.I.B. located a quantity of Dangerous Drugs near the Old Sand Wharf on the Fitzroy River bank. The drugs included Heroin, Phenobarbital, Strychnine, Chloroform and Morphia tablets. These were recovered intact in a bag in which they had been stolen from Dr. Desmond Botcher's parked car a few days earlier.

OBITUARY.

The death took place on October 28 of **Mr. J. F. H. Millar**, of Woody Point. The late Mr. Millar, who qualified in 1907, was in business at Goondiwindi, and from there he moved to Caboolture, where he remained until he sold the pharmacy in 1949. Since then he has been living in retirement at Woody Point, where his daughter, Miss Margaret Millar, conducts her pharmacy. Sincere sympathy is extended to Mrs. Millar and the other members of the family in their bereavement.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT.

"Eleventh Schedule"—Correction.

Due to an unfortunate error in typesetting which was not noticed in the reading, a paragraph under the above heading was included in the Queensland news last month (p. 1081) instead of in the Western Australian news. We regret any inconvenience caused to members in Queensland.—Ed.

RESULTS OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

Congratulations to the following students who were successful at the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in October:—

Misses J. D. Bloomfield, T. A. Carmichael, I. J. Findlay, P. C. Hitzke, L. E. Jorgensen, J. A. Markey, M. A. Martin, M. M. Murphy, M. Rogers; Messrs. C. J. Brain, R. Cantatore, P. Dimitrios, H. R. Goodson, A. E. Jurgensen, S. O. A. Mellick, D. E. Mullen, A. R. Scarbosio, J. Sideris, P. A. Stevenson, G. W. Stower, H. T. Valmadre, A. R. Williams, R. E. Wilson, P. J. A. Hanley.

Posts were granted to: Misses G. R. Bennett, C. F. Daly, N. V. Rankine, M. F. Teall; Messrs. J. W. Bourke, C. J. Darley, G. W. Haughton, J. D. Clifford, W. L. Cox, J. H. Ferguson, I. F. Heap, L. M. Hoffman, C. Knight, C. D. Meissner, K. L. Nash, S. M. Outridge, B. F. B. Page, P. J. Pollard, J. J. Smith, R. P. Whyte, W. J. Menzies.

CHEMISTS' BOWLING NOTES.

Owing to storms and rainy weather, some of the matches which had been arranged had to be postponed. However, the November mid-week match was played against the St. Lucia Club on November 10, and resulted in a substantial win for the Chemists. The scores were:

	Chemists	St. Lucia
Atkins and Fitzsimmons	38	8
Taylor and Young	25	12
Ward and Cribb	26	16
Lee Bryce and Allison	22	17
	111	53

An afternoon game has been arranged to take place at Balmoral on November 21, when Doctors, Dentists and Optometrists have been invited to join in.

The final mid-week game for the year will be played at Coorparoo on December 8, when the year's activities will wind up with a social evening in the clubhouse at Coorparoo on the evening of the 8th.

PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION.

Deputation to Minister.

After many meetings extending over a long period, entailing much discussion and the task of compiling a great amount of material, the deputation to the Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Hon. W. Moore, M.L.A.) took place on November 5.

The deputation was introduced by **Mr. C. A. Edwards**, Ph.C., the personnel of the deputation being: **Mr. R. V. S. Martin**, President, Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland; **Mr. J. S. D. Mellick**, Vice-President of

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

the Society; and Mr. W. A. Lenehan, State President of the Guild.

The deputation was well received by the Minister, who gave an hour's hearing to the deputation. We trust that the efforts of the Guild and Society will, in the not too distant future, prove successful. To those members of the Society and Guild who have served on the Education Committee for the past four years, we express to them sincere thanks for their efforts on behalf of the pharmacists of Queensland.

Special thanks must also be conveyed to the members of the deputation for efficiently placing before the Minister the course of study for students which was submitted to the chemists of this State some months ago. The preparation of each one's speech entailed a great deal of their leisure time, and we trust that their efforts on behalf of the pharmacists of this State will be more than repaid before very long.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on November 11, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Miss Chalmers, Mrs. Carlson; Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneyd, J. S. D. Mellick, L. A. Stevens, J. E. McCaskie, J. M. McKenzie, G. R. Wells, E. W. Vance and the Secretary.

Appointment of Sub-Committees.—The President said since last meeting he had been in consultation with the Vice-President, and they had drawn up the following sub-committees for the ensuing year:—

Poisons: Mr. J. S. D. Mellick, Mrs. Carlson, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, H. G. E. Sneyd.

Social: Mr. J. E. McCaskie (Chairman), Messrs. L. A. Stevens, G. R. Wells, J. E. McKenzie.

A.P.F.: Mr. R. S. F. Greig (Chairman), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. G. R. Wells and E. W. Vance.

Library: Mr. E. W. Vance (Chairman), Miss Chalmers, Messrs. J. M. McKenzie, J. E. McCaskie.

Publications: Mr. H. G. E. Sneyd (Chairman), Mrs. Carlson, Messrs. L. A. Stevens, E. W. Vance.

Benevolent Fund Trustees: Mr. R. V. S. Martin (Chairman), Messrs. J. S. D. Mellick, R. S. F. Greig and H. G. E. Sneyd.

Liaison Committee: Messrs. R. V. S. Martin, J. S. D. Mellick and R. S. F. Greig.

Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison: Messrs. R. V. S. Martin, J. S. D. Mellick and E. W. Vance.

Finance: The Executive members of the Council.

Journal Readers: "A.J.P.," Mr. Wells; "Pharmacy International," Mr. McKenzie; British Ph. Journals, Mr. Stevens.

The President said the Poisons and Social Sub-Committees had met prior to the meeting, and they would submit a report on their meeting at a later stage.

Education Deputation.—The President reported that in company with the Vice-President (Mr. Mellick) and the President of the Guild (Mr. Lenehan) they had waited on the Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. W. Moore, M.L.A., on November 5, and had submitted the Guild and Society's proposals concerning Pharmaceutical Education.

The deputation was introduced by Mr. C. A. Edwards, and it was cordially received by the Minister, who gave almost an hour's hearing to the deputation.

Correspondence.—To Mr. F. W. Avenell, Registrar, Pharmaceutical Council of W.A., advising that it is the opinion of this Council that the Federal Council of Pharmaceutical Societies should continue. Queensland intends to give the Federal Council all support it can possibly give, and will support it until such time as it is disbanded.

To the Guild, advising that the Council supports the Guild Committee in any action it proposes taking concerning representations to the Government to remedy anomalies in the workings of the Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioners' Medical Schemes.

To Mrs. Sweet, Miss Millar and Mr. Collins, expressing sympathy in their bereavements.

To Director-General of Health and Medical Services: (1) Inquiring if Neosynephine Thenfadil and Anthisan Lotion were exempt from the requirement of a doctor's prescription.—Reply advising that the Director-General has exempted from prescription necessity of the Poisons Regulations, Neosynephine Thenfadil, Anthisan Cream and Anthical Lotion. Also Benafedrin. (2) Inquiring under what Schedule of the Poisons Regulations Serpasil was classified.—Reply advising that the question of Serpasil is receiving the Director-General's attention. (3) Inquiring what is the position concerning the sale of Steroid Hormone Face Creams.

From Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, inquiring if it would be possible to ascertain the fees paid by students in Queensland for Pharmaceutical Education.—As tuition in Queensland comes within the scope of the Central Technical College, it was resolved that the Secretary should write to the Principal of the College for this information.

From Registrar, Pharmacy Board, notifying the results of the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Pharmacy Board in October. The results revealed that 24 had passed, 21 had been granted posts and 17 had failed.

From President, Veterinary Surgeons' Board of Queensland, drawing attention to the fact that many chemists use the terms "Veterinary Chemist" in attracting business through normal advertising channels. Seeking the Society's co-operation in bringing to the notice of members that such activities may constitute transgressions of the law relating to the practice of veterinary surgery in this State. The discouragement of the use of the term "Veterinary Chemist" would materially assist in alleviating the present position.—Mr. Mellick said it would appear that members' attention would have to be drawn to the advertising of "Veterinary Chemist," but that it is permissible for them to advertise Veterinary Supplies.

New Members Elected.—Mr. V. Laird, Burleigh Heads, and Mrs. J. A. Barr, Hughenden.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported that 80 candidates would be presenting themselves at the Board's Final Examination. Regarding the galenicals, Mr. Martin said the Board intended to add six additional galenicals to the third year list.

Poisons Sub-Committee.—Mr. Mellick said the Poisons Sub-Committee had met prior to the meeting, and it had decided to go ahead, with the Guild Prescription Proprietaries List as a basis, indicating which drugs come under the various schedules. Mr. Mellick said the work had been split up, so that it could be proceeded with as quickly as possible. It had been decided that Mr. Barnett and Mr. Greig should carry on with their task of listing all preparations under the various schedules. The next meeting would be held prior to the December Council meeting.

Mr. Greig moved that approval be given to the Poisons Sub-Committee for it to proceed with its project. Seconded by Mr. Stevens. Carried.

Social Sub-Committee.—Mr. McCaskie said this Sub-Committee had met earlier in the evening. About February it was suggested that a dinner or some social

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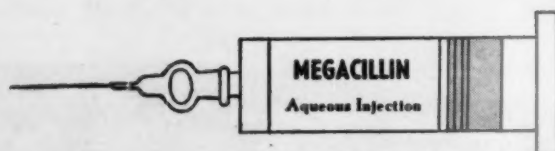
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QUEENSLAND (Continued)

function be held at Mt. Cootha. In April an all-day picnic had been suggested. Film evening to be arranged for June. A card and bridge evening could be held some time about the middle of the year. If the earlier picnic had been successful, another one could be held in September, and next December it was thought that a Christmas function could be arranged. It was suggested that the next sub-committee meeting be at 7.30 before the December Council meeting.

Mr. McCaskie moved that the report of the Social Sub-Committee be received. Seconded by Mr. Sneyd.

Mr. Greig said he would like to have two film evenings.

Mr. Vance said a suggestion he had was for the picnic to be held in February, when the days are warmer and longer, and that the dinner be held later in the year.

The Social Sub-Committee said they would keep those points in mind for their next meeting.

A.P.F. and Legal Standard.—Mr. Greig suggested that an approach be made to the Director-General of Health and Medical Services to get the legal standard of the A.P.F. recognised, especially as the Commonwealth Government's P.M. Service is using the A.P.F. as a standard.

Mr. Greig moved that the Society approach the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, requesting that the A.P.F. be made a legal standard in Queensland, following the British Pharmacopoeia. Seconded by Miss Chalmers. Carried.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, Brisbane, on November 4, at 8 p.m.

Attendance.—Messrs. W. A. Lenehan (President), W. E. Martin, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, A. Bell, L. Hall, J. J. Delahunty, C. A. Nichol, A. N. C. Munro, C. W. Noble, L. W. Huxham, and the State Secretary.

"Dexsal" Month.—Mr. Delahunty reported that since last month he had interviewed Mr. Storrar and two fellow-directors of D.H.A. It was unanimously agreed that February, 1955, should be "Dexsal" month. Preliminary announcement will be made in the D.H.A. Weekly News during the last week in November. Advertising allocation has already been made. To high-spot the February campaign, Mr. Storrar proposes to contact the advertising agent of high-spotting the radio campaign in the third week of January, and continue through February. 4BK has already been contacted, and 4KQ will also be used. Mr. Delahunty said he had been to Station 4BK, and listened to all the recorded commercials, and made some recommendations for alterations of the script.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. M. Armstrong, Beenleigh; A. E. Shields, Caloundra; V. Laird, Burleigh Heads; C. L. Archibald, Annerley; D. W. Cadden, Annerley; and H. Darrouzet, Bald Hills.

Branch Pharmacies.—Mr. W. F. Hargrave, Morning-side, and Mr. H. M. Kingston, Maryborough.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, reporting in full concerning the correspondence received from Frederick Stearns & Company with regard to Nyal merchandise being available at the Personnel Store at Wacol.

To Mr. A. E. Conolly, Secretary, Bureau of Statistics, advising that some members have complained that they are asked too late in the month for statistical informa-

tion. Inquiring if it would be possible to communicate earlier in the month with those pharmacists from whom the Bureau wishes to secure information. Reply stating that he will look into this request. Advising that a similar request has been received from Western Australia.

To Queensland Glass Manufacturing Co. Ltd., stating that the Guild continues to receive complaints from chemists all over the State regarding the periodic shortage of supplies of certain sizes of bottles; inquiring if it would be possible to accelerate supplies of 2 oz. vials, 4 oz. dispensing flats and 2 oz. pomade jars. Reply stating that these bottles were manufactured in June and August respectively, and further supplies will be available towards the end of November. The company's productive capacity has been increased very substantially this year, and although there are isolated instances of temporary shortage, that may be due to unavailability of mould equipment or the necessity of replacing defective mould gear. The position in general is that the company has ample capacity to meet the requirements of chemists throughout the State.

Sanders Chemical, stating that unfortunately supplies of the dye booklet are exhausted. When they are compiling notes for another edition they will advise the Guild. Mr. Munro said as it may be some considerable time before this booklet came to hand, he would like the Committee's permission to have some hundreds of that article printed and circularised to customers. Mr. Chater moved that permission be given to any member who may wish to reprint this article and circulate it among customers. Seconded by Mr. Martin. Carried.

From Federal Merchandising Manager: (1) Attaching copy of communication received from Bristol-Myers with regard to the suggestion that "Ipana" in future be referred to in terms of small, medium and large instead of medium, large and economy. (2) Re Reckitt & Colman Products' Parcel Buy.

Mr. Rutherford, on behalf of Nicholas Pty. Ltd., thanking the Committee and Guild members generally for their support in making "Akta-Vite" month in September a very successful one.

Mr. G. Rawkins, on behalf of the Townsville Zone, inquiring if the chemists north of Mackay are entitled to add 6d. to the 1/6 recording fee, as they are permitted to add an additional 6d. to professional fees.—The President said when the Secretary referred this matter to him he was of the opinion that chemists in the north were entitled to the extra 6d. on the recording fee, but he asked that the query should be brought before the Committee for its consideration. After discussion, it was agreed that chemists in the northern part of the State were entitled to add the 6d. extra to the recording fee, and all professional fees to compensate for higher wages, higher cost of living, freight charges, etc., and the Secretary was requested to advise Mr. Rawkins, also the Mackay and Far Northern Zones, in case some of these members were not securing the extra sixpence.

From P.A.T.A., calling for nominations from the Guild to P.A.T.A. for the ensuing year. Mr. Martin proposed, Mr. Huxham seconded, that the Guild representatives be Messrs. J. J. Delahunty and L. Hall. Carried.

From Director-General of Health and Medical Services, advising all restricted drugs for veterinary use can be supplied only on the written prescription of a registered veterinary surgeon, although the lines which were enumerated had been exempted from the necessity of a prescription.

From Acting Secretary, Commissioner of Railways, advising that there are insufficient box waggons available for the carriage of all merchandise throughout the railway system, and use must therefore be made of open goods trucks protected by tarpaulins in many instances, particularly where such waggons are most suited for the type of loading carried on the return journey. Advising that the contents of the Guild's letter have been referred to the General Managers, who

QUEENSLAND (Continued)

have been requested to give the matter special attention.

From Pharmaceutical Society, stating that the Council of the Society will support the Guild in any action it proposes taking concerning test prescriptions of the Commonwealth Department of Health and other matters, in connection with the National Health Regulations. The Secretary was instructed to advise the Society that these matters are being followed up by the Guild.

From Chamber of Commerce: (1) *Re Buffet Dinner* for 1954. The President said he had been invited in his official capacity, but unfortunately he would not be able to attend. As it had been the practice in the past for the Guild to be represented at this function, Mr. Noble moved, Mr. Phillips seconded, that Mr. Delahunty represent the Guild. Carried. (2) Seeking any proposals on rates of depreciation regarding income tax allowances for depreciation. Mr. Noble said correspondence had also come from the Taxation Standing Committee on this subject. Mr. Martin said if it was possible to get more than 5% on depreciation of equipment he felt that these proposals should be supported. Mr. Bell said in pharmacy the units are so small that concessions granted would be of little benefit.

After discussion, it was agreed that the Guild advise that it supports the proposals. Mr. Martin also suggested that a copy of the Taxation Standing Committee's correspondence be forwarded to Federal Office for information.

Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Martin reported as Federal Delegate, that in company with Mr. Nichol, the second delegate, he had attended the annual meeting of the Federal Council, held in Melbourne from October 25-29. Mr. Martin reported at length on matters which had engaged the attention of the Federal Council.

Mr. Martin advised that the election of Office-bearers for the ensuing year had resulted as follows:—

Federal President: Mr. Eric Scott (Vic.).

Deputy Federal President: Mr. G. H. Dallimore (W.A.).

Federal Treasurer: Mr. G. S. Copeland (Tas.).

Mr. G. H. Dallimore was granted leave of absence for the duration of his trip abroad. Mr. Martin reported that he had been appointed Acting Deputy Federal President during Mr. Dallimore's absence overseas.

Mr. Nichol enlarged on various items on the agenda also for the information of the Committee.

Mr. Lenehan extended to Mr. Martin the thanks of the Committee for his comprehensive report on the Federal Council meeting. A great deal of work was covered, and several matters would have to be dealt with by this Committee, but as the hour was late these would have to be held over until next meeting. Mr. Lenehan said he would also like to thank Mr. Martin and Mr. Nichol for efficiently representing Queensland at the Federal Council meeting.

Mr. Lenehan's remarks were endorsed by other members of the Committee.

WHEN DOES A SALE TAKE PLACE?

There has often been argument as to at what exact point of time a sale takes place in the ordinary case of a purchaser coming into a shop and purchasing some article which has been displayed by the shopkeeper with a price tag attached. There are two possible

points of view—either that the shopkeeper by displaying his goods to anyone who accepts this offer, or that by so displaying the goods he is not offering to sell, but simply offering to treat. On the latter view, the offer—an offer to buy—is made by the purchaser when he selects the article and is accepted by the shopkeeper when he takes the money. It has now been firmly established that in the ordinary case it is the latter explanation which is the true one.

This problem arose in a somewhat unusual setting in a case reported in (1952) 2 All E.R. 456, when the proprietors of a "self service" chemist's shop were prosecuted for having sold poisons otherwise than by or under the supervision of a registered pharmacist as required by The (English) Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

The circumstances were as follows: The defendants carried on a business of retail sellers of drugs at their self-service shop which consisted of a single room with shelves around the walls, and on an island fixture on which were stocked drugs and proprietary medicines, including specified poisons, in packages and other containers with the prices marked on them. A customer entering the shop took a wire basket, selected the articles he required from the shelves, put them in the basket, and carried them to one of the two exits. At each exit a cashier was stationed, who scrutinised the articles, stated the total price, and accepted payment. A registered pharmacist employed by the defendants also supervised the transaction at this stage, and was authorised to prevent any customer from removing any article if he thought fit.

Lord Chief Justice Goddard in delivering judgment considered the question whether the sale in these circumstances was completed before or after the intending purchaser had paid his money, passed the scrutiny of the pharmacist, and left the shop; or in other words, whether the offer out of which the contract arose was an offer of the purchaser or an offer of the seller. He came to the conclusion that the offer was an offer to buy, not an offer to sell. "It is a well-established principle," he said, "that the mere fact that a shopkeeper exposes goods which indicate to the public that he is willing to treat does not amount to an offer to sell. All he does is to place possible purchasers in such a position that they are able to offer to buy. . . . In my opinion, what was done here came to no more than that the customer was informed that he could pick up an article and bring it to the shopkeeper, the contract for sale being completed if the shopkeeper accepted the customer's offer to buy. . . . One has to apply common sense and the ordinary principles of commerce in this matter. If one were to hold that in the case of a self-service shop the contract was completed directly the purchaser picked up the article, serious consequences might result. The property would pass to him at once, and he would be able to insist on the shopkeeper's allowing him to take it away, even where the shopkeeper might think it very undesirable. On the other hand, once a person had picked up an article, he would never be able to put it back and say that he had changed his mind. The shopkeeper could say that the property had passed and he must pay."

The result was therefore, that as the sale was not made until the customer's offer to buy was accepted by the cashier taking the cash at the exit, and as at this stage the transaction was under the supervision of a qualified pharmacist, the defendants were not guilty of the offence with which they were charged.—From "The Magistrate."

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(Branch Secretary, O. H. Walter).

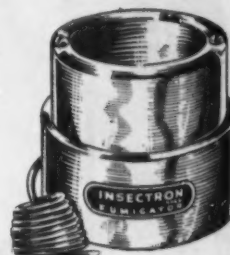
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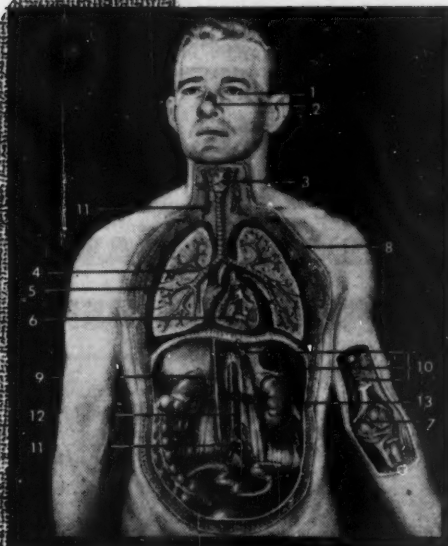
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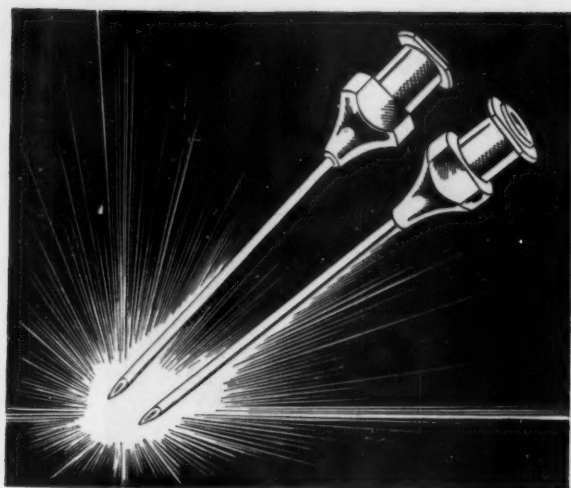
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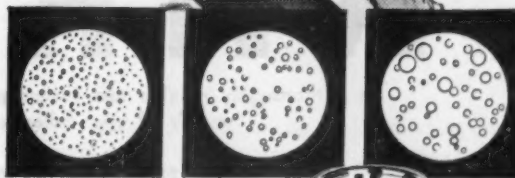
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20 YEARS PROGRESS

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TODAYS TESTED FORMULA

CONCENTRATION	Sperm-motilities	
	CONTROL	EXPERIMENTAL
S	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	2+
$\frac{S}{2}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3
$\frac{S}{4}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	2+
$\frac{S}{8}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3
$\frac{S}{16}$	Before dilution	3
	After dilution	3

TESTS HAVE PROVED
CONCLUSIVELY THAT
UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS
ALL SPERMATOZOA ARE
KILLED BY APPROXIMATELY
ONE-THIRD

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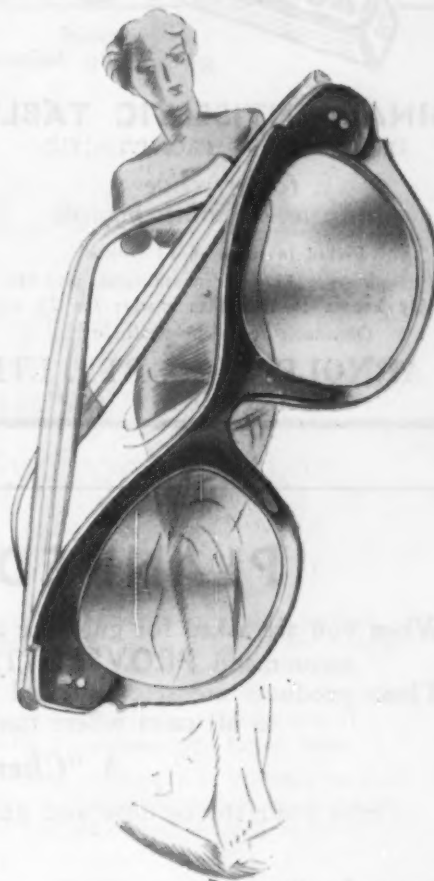
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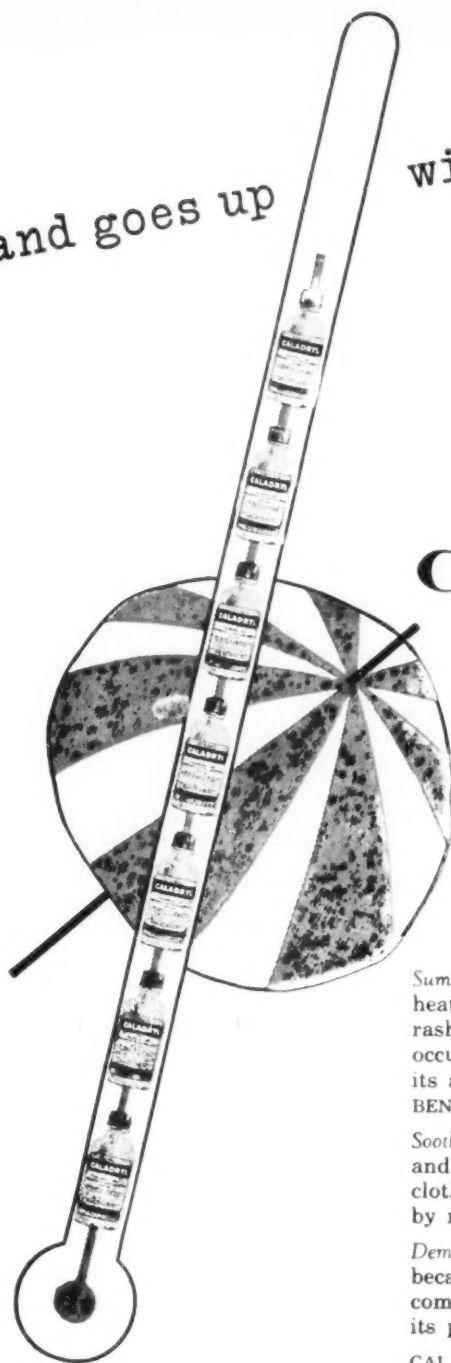
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